

Britain, Nigeria release planes

LONDON (AP) — A Nigerian cargo plane in London and a British Caledonian jet at Lagos were released for takeoff Saturday, bringing a peaceful end to the bizarre attempt to kidnap a Nigerian fugitive from Britain. The Nigerian Airways cargo plane, which allegedly was to have carried kidnapped former Transport Minister Umaru Dikko, took off for Lagos at 1550 (1430 GMT) and the British plane was cleared to depart two hours later, said British Caledonian spokesman Tony Cocklin. Nigeria had said it would clear the British airliner and its 22 crew members when the Nigerian plane was released. Mr. Cocklin said the British Caledonian Boeing 747 would carry some of the 222 passengers who were aboard when Nigerian authorities grounded it Thursday night in the midst of the kidnap drama. Other passengers had flown out of Nigeria on other flights, he said.

See earlier story on page 8

Parliamentary team leaves for Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation left for Baghdad Saturday to take part in an international conference on the consequences of the Gulf war on world peace and security. The delegation is led by Lower House Parliament Speaker Akel Al Fayed who will deliver Jordan's speech outlining the country's views vis-a-vis the threats and consequences of the Gulf war on the Arab region. Taking part in the two-day conference are leading personalities representing various international and regional organisations.

3 killed in Byblos explosion

BEIRUT (R) — An explosion Friday night in the port of Byblos, 30 kilometres north of Beirut, killed three people and wounded another. Falangist radio reported. The explosion blew up the private car of a policeman from Tripoli, further to the north, seriously wounding him and killing his wife and his son, the radio said. It also killed another unidentified person. Byblos is in an area dominated by the Falangist Party. The area covered by a plan in which the Lebanese army this week took over security from militias does not extend there.

Junblatt meets Assad in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad had talks Saturday with Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt on the situation in Lebanon, the official Syrian news agency said. Mr. Junblatt, who is minister of tourism in Prime Minister Rashid Karami's "national unity" government, arrived in Damascus Friday night from Moscow on his way to Lebanon.

Khaddam criticises PLO chairman

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam Saturday criticised Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat for what he termed "deviation," the official Syrian news agency SANA reported. In a speech at a meeting of branches of Syria's ruling Baath Party, Mr. Khaddam said Mr. Arafat was "shaking PLO unity" and entering into "capitulationist schemes" that would put an end to the Palestinian cause. Mr. Khaddam's remarks followed a visit to Damascus on Wednesday by one of Mr. Arafat's top aides, Farouk Kaddoumi.

Iran claims blast in Baghdad

NICOSIA (AP) — An Iranian-backed Iraqi dissident group blew up the Iraqi popular army headquarters with a bomb-laden truck in Baghdad Friday, IRNA, the official Iranian news agency claimed Saturday. The agency quoted a statement issued Saturday in Tehran as claiming that scores of Iraqis were wounded and several ammunition and weapons depots were set ablaze. No immediate comment could be obtained from Iraq on the attack claim.

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Ports to re-open tomorrow

Demonstrators besiege Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Angry crowds of protestors, including women with iron bars and clubs, Saturday blocked the only road linking east and west Beirut for the second successive day to demand the release of militia hostages.

Acrid black smoke billowed from burning tyres blocking the western end of the "museum crossing" as hundreds of demonstrators barred access to all vehicles and pedestrians.

The crossing was still closed in late evening after hundreds of protestors converged on it vowing to block the road every day until their relatives were freed. Their action again effectively cut off the mostly Christian and mainly Muslim sectors of Beirut as the re-opening of three new crossings over the "green line" under a government peace plan was postponed a second day.

The army command announced that Beirut's airport and port would re-open Monday at 6 a.m. A communique issued by the army also said three of the remaining five closed crossings between east and west Beirut would re-open Sunday at 6 a.m.

The crossings are Tayyounieh, Galerie Semaan and the port. The communique said the re-openings "follow the stabilisation in the security situation in the capital."

The move would cap the first stage of a Syrian-mediated security operation to curb the civil war. The government of President Amin Gemayel has begun making plans for the second stage of the operation, under which the international highways linking Beirut with Syria and the Israeli-occupied southern third of Lebanon would be re-opened, administration officials said.

Mr. Gemayel held an 80-minute conference with Prime Minister Rashid Karami on Saturday to review the progress of the Beirut security operation that was launched on Wednesday.

"We are satisfied with the progress," Mr. Karami later told reporters. Saturday's demonstration followed a similar four-hour protest Friday that won a delegation of relatives a meeting with two cabinet ministers and rival militia representatives.

They agreed to fix a deadline for freeing over 200 hostages the militia admit to holding, but did not announce a date. The 200 represent only a fraction of the total kidnap victims. Militia officials say more than 3,000 hostages have been seized by rival forces in the last two years of fighting. Kidnapping has been an ugly

feature of Lebanon's civil war since 1975 but even relatives of people missing since then refuse to accept that most of the victims may be dead.

Fatima Hamdan, a Muslim woman at a makeshift barricade at the museum crossing, held a photograph of her son, Saeed, who she said had been kidnapped in 1975 when he was 17.

"A man released from a prison in Jounieh (in Christian-controlled territory north of Beirut) told me he saw my son there, weak but alive," she said.

Other demonstrators told similar stories of forlorn hope.

But at the blocked "museum crossing," Subhia Fares, a Muslim woman with crumpled pictures of her kidnapped husband and three sons pinned to her dress, scoffed bitterly at reports the hostages would soon be freed. "This is all talk," she said.

The protestors could seriously embarrass the government's efforts to restore normal life after five months of incessant war if they block the crossing each day. As a truck filled with sand tried to leave the western end of the museum crossing it was blocked by furious women brandishing rocks and sticks.

When a police officer urged the women to calm down, they shouted: "Our children have been kidnapped, why should we be quiet?"

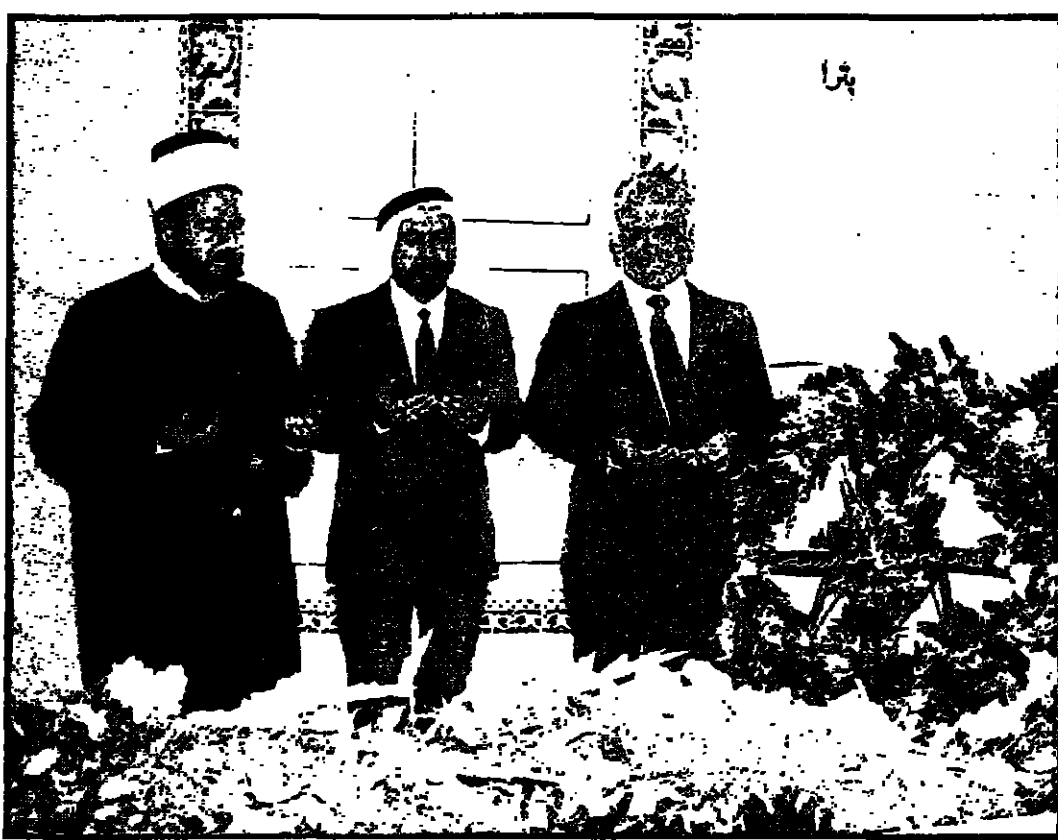
There is mounting frustration that the hostages have not been freed despite this week's restoration of peace between Beirut's warring militias.

Some relatives have threatened to stage counter-kidnaps to force politicians and militias to heed their demands. They are already hampering clean-up teams and bulldozers trying to remove barricades throughout much of the city.

Political sources in east Beirut said the mainly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia was ready to swap hostages as soon as their rival militias in west Beirut were ready to reciprocate.

An official of the Shi'ite militia "Amal" in west Beirut told Reuters it had no objection to an immediate exchange.

The demonstrators said they would try to stop the port and airport reopening until the hostages were freed.



KING PRAYS AT FATHER'S TOMB: His Majesty King Hussein Saturday prays at the tomb of King Talal (See story on page 3)

Egypt, Soviet Union resume diplomatic ties

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and the Soviet Union have agreed to exchange ambassadors for the first time since 1981, ending a markedly chilly period in their relations, according to announcements in both Cairo and Moscow.

Restoration of full diplomatic links, mooted for several months, reflects President Hosni Mubarak's stated wish for good relations with both superpowers, and Cairo-based diplomats do not think it will impair a close alliance between Egypt and the United States.

Mr. Mubarak has repeatedly said Egypt wants relations with Moscow based on mutual respect and non-interference, in contrast with predecessor Anwar Sadat who expelled the Soviet ambassador in September 1981. Mr. Sadat accused him of stirring trouble in Egypt and recalled Egypt's ambassador from Moscow.

Mr. Sadat's 1981 move climaxed a decade of stormy relations with the Kremlin, which was Egypt's chief source of military and civil aid under Gamal Abdul Nasser.

Amid various political and economic disputes Mr. Sadat, in 1972, expelled 17,000 Soviet military advisers, branding them a Russian occupation force, and turned to the U.S. for weapons — the alliance burgeoned after Mr. Sadat signed the 1978 U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords with Israel.

Also in the 1970s, Egypt def-

sulted on huge debts to the Soviet Union estimated at about \$15 billion. And in 1976 Mr. Sadat scrapped a 1971 friendship and co-operation treaty and stopped Soviet warships and aircraft using facilities in Egypt.

But since Mr. Mubarak succeeded Mr. Sadat, assassinated in October, 1981 by Muslim extremists, the two former allies inclined towards improving ties.

Mr. Mubarak asked for the return of Soviet experts to work on the Aswan High Dam and trade increased. This April Vladimir Polyakov, the envoy Mr. Sadat expelled, came here for five days in his new role as head of Middle East affairs in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

While asserting that the upgrading of diplomatic links with Moscow would not be at the expense of relations with any other country, officials Saturday said they hoped the move would open a new chapter in Soviet-Egyptian ties.

Diplomats said they saw Cairo as determined to maintain Mr. Sadat's alliance with the U.S. donor of \$2.25 billion of military and civil aid a year which makes Egypt the second biggest U.S. aid recipient worldwide after Israel.

Cairo officials said the envoys are expected to take up their posts by early August. Cairo has named Salah Basyouni, a senior Foreign Ministry official, for Moscow and the Kremlin nominated career diplomat Alexander Belogonov to Cairo.

The Foreign Ministry here said Saturday both nominees had been approved by their prospective host governments.

Egypt may hope that restoration of full-fledged relations with Moscow will strengthen its diplomacy in efforts to achieve a comprehensive Middle East settlement and end the Iran-Iraq Gulf war, diplomats said.

They said it might also make Moscow less reluctant to supply spares for many ageing Soviet tanks and planes still in Egypt's arsenal, despite the influx of U.S. weapons.

For the Kremlin, the move is a prize in its bid to re-assert influence among Arab states. Egyptian leaders have been saying that as a superpower, the Soviet Union must have a role in any comprehensive Middle East settlement.

The United States and Israel can scarcely be pleased that Egypt, the only Arab power with a "peace treaty" with the Jewish state, may help Moscow achieve that role, diplomats said.

But they added the U.S. seemed to be taking the line that most countries have full diplomatic relations with the Kremlin and it was only normal for Egypt to do so. They said a key U.S. concern is that Egypt will remain ready to let U.S. forces use the Egyptian Red Sea base of Ras Banas in any Gulf emergency.

Jordan, N.Yemen sign agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and North Yemen Saturday signed a trade agreement to organise the exchange of goods between them. Under the agreement each side will offer the other facilities for imports and exports, especially of agricultural and industrial products, and both will take necessary arrangements for opening trade centres in Amman and Sanaa to help promote the exports of national products to the other. The two countries pledged to take part in trade fairs which are held in the other and will form a joint committee to work out a plan for trade exchange between them and follow up its implementation. The agreement was signed for Jordan by Dr. Jawad Al Anani, minister of industry, trade and tourism and for Yemen, Ahmad Qa'id Baraka, the North Yemeni minister of economy and industry.

Iraq vows to block Iranian oil exports

MANAMA (Agencies) — Iraq said Saturday it will pursue its air and sea attacks to prevent Iran from exporting crude oil, while Tehran conceded that it is experiencing some "military problems" at its Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf.

An Iraqi air force general was quoted by the Iraqi News Agency as saying Iraq has the ability to destroy Kharg.

"What is important is to prevent Iran from exporting its oil," he said. "This is the case now to a large extent. We possess the ability to destroy the loading installations and jetties at Kharg Island. Our fighters are highly prepared to implement this whenever ordered to do so."

The Iraqi blockade on Kharg, begun last February, has triggered the so-called "tanker war," with Iraqi raiding vessels sailing to Iranian ports and Iran retaliating with air strikes against Arab and other tankers well outside the war zone.

Asked why the Iraqi air force did not destroy Kharg, Iran's major oil terminal, instead of attacking oil tankers using it, the commander replied: "The Iranians destroyed our shipping terminals and installations in the Gulf... it might just be that we destroy their oil terminals and installations as well."

Apparently referring to an attack on Kharg last month, the agency quoted him as saying: "The (Iraqi) leadership instructed us to

strike one of the jetties at Kharg Island, as a sort of warning. But we have the potential to destroy its oil terminals and installations whenever we receive such orders."

A Kharg jetty was reported damaged in an Iraqi attack on June 24 in which the Greek tanker Alexander the Great was hit.

'Problems' at Kharg

The Iranian oil minister said meanwhile Iran has experienced "some military problems" at Kharg, but they have not affected Iranian oil exports.

Asked about the state of Iranian oil exports and Kharg Island, Mohammad Gharazi said in an interview broadcast by Tehran Radio: "Some military problems have occurred at Kharg but they have in no way hampered oil exports."

"Of course some military problems occur sometimes, but this has not stopped oil exports from Kharg."

Mr. Gharazi told a news conference on Thursday that Kharg had been a major target for Iraq since the Gulf war began nearly four years ago.

Iran has threatened to stop other Gulf Arab states from exporting oil if its Kharg Island terminal is destroyed.

GCC military commanders meet in Kuwait; Greek shipowners lose interest in Gulf route, page 2

Palestinian education council opens meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Palestinian Higher Council of Education opened a two-day meeting in Amman Saturday to review problems which educational institutions in the occupied Arab territories are facing at present under the Israeli occupation.

The meeting the 12th of its kind by the council, was opened by its president, Ahmad Sidki Dajani, who voiced the council's appreciation of Jordan for hosting the meeting in Amman, "not far away from the occupied Arab lands."

The Jordanian government, he said, has offered the council all facilities to make the meetings a success.

Representatives of various universities in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip spoke at the meeting outlining problems

they face under occupation, financial difficulties which their institutions face, co-ordination among various universities and the problem of finding jobs for the graduates. The speakers spoke of the obstacles which the Israeli authorities place in the way of the universities and their interference in the syllabuses.

All speakers appealed to Arab governments for aid to help bolster the steadfastness of the people under occupation and help the students continue their education.

The speaker also called for material and political support from the United Nations, Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to ensure college education for Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Pope John Paul calls for Namibian independence

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II on Saturday strongly called for independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) and condemned South Africa's racial policies, calling them "a grave violation of the rights of the human person."

The pontiff, who met with South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha here last month, said he "earnestly hopes" South Africa will change the system of apartheid.

Pope John Paul, speaking in English, expressed the hope "in order that a population so sorely tried and whose right to be treated without discrimination is systematically flouted may be spared further painful and tragic experiences."

The Roman Catholic leader made the statement in a Vatican audience for Joseph N. Garba, president of the special U.N. Committee Against Apartheid. He expressed the hope that negotiations on Namibia's future can be translated "without too much delay, into clear decisions which will recognise without ambiguity the right of this nation to be sovereign and independent."

The Pope on June 27 received in a private Vatican audience Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organisation, a major resistance group fighting for Namibia's independence.

Philippines army launches major anti-rebel operation

BONTOC, Philippines (AP) — More than 3,000 government troops backed by helicopters and bomber planes have begun what is described as their biggest offensive yet against guerrillas in the mountains of the northern Philippines, the military said Saturday.

Church sources with contacts in villages in the Cordillera Mountains said the government suffered eight casualties while rebels suffered one wounded in four clashes in Kalinga province last week. But in Manila, armed forces chief Gen. Fabian Ver claimed his men killed at least 51 rebels and lost only one dead between June 27 and July 1.

The military operation, which began two weeks ago, is centred on the border between Kalinga and Mountain Province, in the heart of the Cordillera; some 300 kilometres north of Manila.

The operation's target is about 500 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas operating on the Kalinga side of the border and more than 100 others in Mountain Province.

"We can't hide it," Mountain province Commander Lt.-Col. Leon Baldival said. "It's true that military operations are going on right now."

The current government offensive is the biggest military operation in the Cordillera Mountains since the rebels first appeared in the area in 1976, sources say.

Japan asks Iran not to raid ships in Gulf

TOKYO (Agencies) — The Japanese government has asked Iran to desist from raiding commercial ships in the Gulf after a Liberian oil tanker chartered by a Japanese company was attacked in the southern sector Thursday. Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday.

A spokesman for Japan Lines said the 122,202-ton Primrose was hit twice, with one shot penetrating an engine room boiler, but there was no explosion. The 26-member Japanese crew was unhurt, he said.

Marine salvage sources in Manama, Bahrain, have claimed two Iranian warplanes attacked Primrose.

Ministry officials said Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau Director Shin Watanabe called in First Secretary Mohsen Sharif Khodaei of the Iranian embassy to urge that the two warring countries refrain from attacking commercial ships in the Gulf.

Mr. Watanabe said it would be "extremely regrettable" if the raid on Primrose was carried out by Iranian warplanes, the officials said. Mr. Watanabe also asked that Iran investigate the incident and furnish information on the

attack, they said.

The Iranian diplomat was quoted as having said that he had no knowledge about the attack but would convey Mr. Watanabe's requests to his home government. Japan has a vital stake in the Iran-Iraq conflict because two-thirds of its oil imports must pass through the Strait of Hormuz.

In Abu Dhabi, the Japanese-chartered tanker Primrose has anchored off the United Arab Emirates (UAE) port of Fujairah for repairs, shipping sources said Saturday.

They said the 122,202-ton vessel Friday night dropped anchor about 10 kilometres off the port, located outside the Middle East Gulf, with a four metre by three metre hole in its engine room.

Syria holds key to PLO unity

By Alan Philips

Review

TUNIS — Efforts to re-unify the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) after a year of feuding have reached a crucial stage but Syria still holds the key to their success or failure, PLO officials and diplomats in Tunis say.

The attitude of Damascus, main backer of the opposition to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, is likely to determine whether the major dissident factions rejoin the fold, they say.

Reflecting the importance of the Syrians, the PLO's "Foreign Minister", Farouk Kaddoumi, flew to Damascus on Wednesday for talks with President Hafez al-Assad, the first such meeting with a top Arafat aide since the split last year.

The PLO chief's supporters at his headquarters in Tunis hope the Kaddoumi visit will lead to a normalisation of relations with Damascus to complement painstaking inter-PLO peace talks over the past three months.

But they remain cautious. They say it is still not certain that the so-called "loyal opposition" led by Mr. Arafat, which has close ties with Syria, is ready to lend its support to Mr. Arafat's contested leadership.

Syria expelled Mr. Arafat from Damascus in June last year at the start of a PLO mutiny against his leadership which later forced him to evacuate Lebanon in December after heavy fighting.

The PLO chieftain, under fire for his relatively moderate policies, then fanned the revolt by making a surprise visit to Cairo, spurned by most Arab states over its 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

The move sparked protests even among Mr. Arafat's inner

circle in his dominant Fateh command movement. It also led two neutral groups, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), to break off relations.

At the heart of Mr. Kaddoumi's mission is an agreement initiated in the South Yemen capital Aden last week by Fateh and four groups in the so-called "Democratic Alliance" — the PFLP, DFLP, Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party.

It will not be published until next week. But officials say it calls for a more collective leadership to curb Mr. Arafat's freedom of movement, and a meeting of PLO leaders including chiefs of the PLO's eight constituent factions, in Algiers this month.

This meeting will set a date for convening the 344-member PLO

parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council (PNC), which last met in Algiers in February 1983.

Mr. Arafat has been trying to convene the PNC for the past five months, but differences between Fateh and the smaller organisations have so far blocked it. Hani al-Hassan, Mr. Arafat's political adviser and a member of the Fateh negotiating team in Aden, told Reuters he had doubts that the leaders of the "Democratic Alliance" would come to the Algiers session.

"The Aden agreement is still rather fragile," he said. "It was clear that the PFLP and DFLP were not ready to conclude the agreement at that session." The final accord has yet to be signed and could still be disavowed by the PFLP and DFLP, particularly if

Fateh leaders see the Aden agreement as the last chance for the recalcitrant factions to join them.

They say they will call the PNC, even if the "loyal opposition" boycotts, to prove that Mr. Arafat has the support of the Palestinian mainstream.

However, many acknowledge that there can be no true reconciliation unless the leadership mends its fences with Syria and ends a break that has split the Arab World.

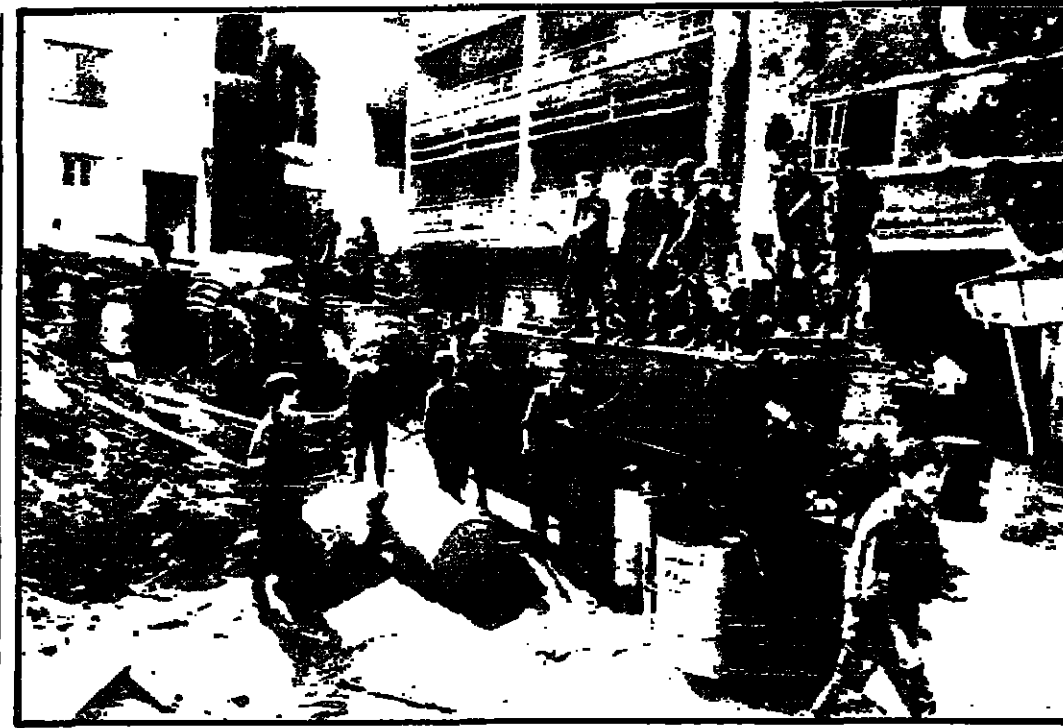
Fateh leaders from Mr. Arafat down have made repeated overtures to Damascus, and Mr. Kaddoumi called in a recent interview for concession on both sides. But so far these have had no public response from Damascus.

"Actually, we receive many requests from all over the world to buy Omani oil but the ministry cannot meet all of them because the Sultanate's oil production is limited," Mr. Shanfari added.

He told the official daily newspaper Oman in an interview published Saturday that the Sultanate's geographical location outside the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf was "playing a vital role" in attracting companies to buy Omani crude.

"We are not interested in oil," he said. "We are interested in the Gulf. We are interested in the Gulf. We are interested in the Gulf."

"We are not interested in oil," he said. "We are interested in the Gulf. We are interested in the Gulf. We are interested in the Gulf."



Lebanese army soldiers stand on and around two armoured personnel carriers in the centre of Beirut Wednesday. They were redeployed after warring militia groups agreed to leave the streets (AP wirephoto)

Restoration works delay Beirut plan

BEIRUT (R) — A security plan aimed at restoring a normal atmosphere to war-ravaged Beirut within a week has encountered delays that could last several days.

Beirut's airport and harbour, closed since Feb. 6, should have re-opened Friday under the plan, and indications are they may not be working before Monday or even later.

Government officials cited security reasons for the delay, the main concern being to ensure the safety of the routes leading to the airport.

A Green Line separates east Beirut from west Beirut and southern suburbs, where the airport is sited. For the past five months only one crossing had been open.

On Thursday the army bulldozed dirt barricades from three more crossings and Friday it removed mines and unexploded shells that had crashed there during fighting between militias.

The complete opening of the crossings was to have been accomplished in one day, but the army announced Friday night it would be delayed until the roads are re-paved.

The Ministry of Public Works and Transport was planning to begin work Saturday along with the Oger Liban Company, which has worked extensively in cleaning up and repairing Beirut.

Security sources said that could take a further 48 hours, and the media in east Beirut suggested the airport might not re-open before Wednesday. The port authority said the harbour would re-open on Monday.

The "Lebanese Forces" militia has refused to allow the airport to re-open unless people in the east had free and safe access. Besides worrying about safety of the road, the militia has expressed concern about a danger of being injured or kidnapped by gunmen en route, though government and security officials insisted that this was not delaying the opening.

The army's Sixth Brigade, which refused to fight opposition militias in February, is in charge of security at the airport and its approaches.

Despite a provision in the security plan, Christians have not rejoined the brigade — which became almost completely Muslim during February's fighting — and Muslims have not joined brigades in east Beirut.

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Greek shipowners lose interest in Gulf route

ATHENS (R) — Greek shipowners are losing interest in rising Iraqi fire to run goods to Bandar Khomeini in Iran.

A survey of shippers who specialised until recently in sending vessels up the dangerous route from Bushehr, Iran to Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf showed that most firms now feel the risks outweigh the benefits.

Shipowner Nikos Frangos, who has sent many of the 32 dry cargo ships he owns or controls to Bandar Khomeini, told Reuters: "The situation has got significantly worse in recent weeks, although the change is perhaps not a fundamental one."

Despite the increased risks, the rates shipowners can charge have tended to go down, he said. "Greek interest in this route has waned considerably, and to some extent the Greek's role is being taken over by the South Koreans," he said.

At least a dozen Greek-managed ships have been damaged in the Gulf. The latest was the 13,316-ton Alexandra Dyo, hit along with a South Korean freighter near Bandar Khomeini on July 1. Two Filipino seamen were killed, a Greek officer badly hurt.

An executive at Varnicos Maritime Company, which lost a ship last year, said: "The freight rates are very low, compared with the risks and the very high insurance."

The whole shipping community is waiting for this war to end so the Iranians stop buying arms and start buying other goods."

Iron and steel products are among the main cargoes which Greek ships bring or used to bring to Bandar Khomeini. They travel the last part of the route in convoy accompanied by Iranian Navy vessels.

A shipowner whose vessels have repeatedly come under Iraqi fire said he had lost interest in the last two months. "The insurance rates are very high, the crews are very expensive and the Iranians don't pay," he said.

An executive at another firm said a major problem was finding seamen. "Basically you can't get a crew. There are Filipino agencies who can usually provide you with a crew anywhere in the world, but now everyone is refusing."

Ships flying the national flag must by Greek law employ mostly Greeks, but the Seamen's Unions advise members not to be tempted by the generous bonuses they can get in the Gulf.

The stories told by returning seamen may also play a part. "We managed to escape a fiery hell and I'm still not sure how," Greek newspapers quoted George Troumboukos, second engineer of the Alexandra Dyo, as saying on his arrival home.

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Polisario claims attacking Moroccans behind wall

PARIS (R) — Guerrilla artillery pounded five Moroccan positions this week causing heavy losses, according to a communiqué from the Polisario Western Sahara guerrilla movement.

The communiqué published by the Algerian News Agency, APS, also said eight Moroccans were killed and nine wounded during an attack on a Moroccan patrol behind the defensive wall built across the desert territory by the Mor-

occans.

Polisario said the increased attacks were a response to what it called Morocco's military escalation.

The guerrillas have been fighting Morocco for independence of the region which they call the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

23:00 Evening Show
23:00 News Headlines

MAIN CHANNEL

14:30 Koran
14:40 Cartoons
15:40 Live transmission of Wimbledon
Men's final tennis championship
17:45 Children Programme
18:10 Children Programme
18:35 How the West was Won
19:30 Programme Review
19:40 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 News in Arabic
21:40 Wrestling
22:40 Variety
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:30 Portrait du Président de la République Française: Mitterrand
19:00 News in French
19:10 Interview du Président Française: Mitterrand
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 News in Arabic
20:30 War and Peace Etc. 2
21:15 French Variety Show
22:00 News in English
22:15 French Variety Show Contd.

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM 9.90 MHz, FM
A partly on 99.00 KHz, MW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 Morning Show
09:00 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:30 News Bulletin
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
15:00 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:00 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Lincenry's Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:45 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsweek
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show
23:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

039, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Wimbledon Preview 06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours: News Summary 07:50 Good Books 07:57 Letter from America 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Jazz for the Asking 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours: News Summary 09:15 From Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Bang at Large 09:50 Recording of the Week 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Newsweek in Action 11:45 Sports Review 12:15 From Our Own Correspondent 12:30 Religious Service 12:30 World News 12:39 World Phone-In: It's Your World 13:55 News About Britain 14:00 Play of the Week 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Village Affairs The Times Magazine Show 16:30 Twelve Good Men and True 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Concert Hall 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 From our own Correspondent 18:30 Newsweek 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:30 Financial Review 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsweek 20:30 Brain of Britain 1944-21:00 Music for a While 21:15 Gargulius: Ghosts 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 23:00 Zoo Walk 23:15 Europe Goes To The Poles 24:00 World News 06:09 Science in Action 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letter from America 01:30 The Left-Handed Sleeper

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260, KHz 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 15710

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour, news summaries; daily business report, science and medicine, sports reports. VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; documentary features and features on the Middle East, Horizons and New Products 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 International Viewpoints 18:30 Music USA Standards 19:00 News 19:10 Special English News and Features 20:00 News

10 die as tragedies hit two wedding parties

AMMAN (J.T.) — Tragedy struck two wedding parties Friday when eight people were killed near Ma'an while travelling to a celebration, and two died in a bizarre shooting in Salt.

The eight were killed and 13 others injured in a crash which occurred near Al Husseinieh, north of Ma'an, on the Desert Highway.

The accident involved a bus carrying 21 passengers which collided with a water-truck coming in the opposite direction.

Most of the dead and injured belonged to one family and were on their way to attend a wedding party in Ramtha. The accident occurred when the bus driver lost control of the vehicle when one of the tyres blew up, according to eyewitnesses near the scene of the accident.

According to Dr. Abdullah Al Shawawreh, director of the Ma'an

Hospital, four of the injured are in a serious condition and he appealed for blood donors to offer blood to the victims.

The injured were visited Saturday by Minister of Health Kamel Al Ajlouni and Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Daoudieh.

The two killed in Salt, where two others were also injured, were actually at the wedding.

Those killed were 50-year-old Ahmad Hiyari and 25-year-old Hashem Al Hiyari and those injured were 30-year-old Farhan Al Hiyari and 35-year-old Yusuf Al Hiyari. They were victims of a gun, fired by Khaled Al Hiyari who was rejoicing over the wedding.

The two injured men are undergoing treatment at Salt Hospital and the public prosecutor there is supervising an investigation into the incident.

Tawjihi results delayed, expected at end of July

AMMAN (J.T.) — The results of the Tawjihi (General Secondary Certificate) examinations for the scholastic year 1983/84 will be announced in the last week of July, according to Dr. Ahmad Al Bashaheh, director of examinations at the Ministry of Education.

He said that there had been some delay in the marking of papers and the feeding of information into the computers because of the Eid Al Fitr holiday.

However, all teams involved in marking the papers in Amman

and Irbid should finish their work completely by the end of the month and the results will be announced immediately afterwards, he added.

Dr. Bashaheh also said that initial results revealed that the students have done better than the first-term exams, held in January, but he denied rumours that the ministry intends to cancel the two-term exam system.

He said that 47,758 students took the Tawjihi exam in the East Bank of Jordan this year.

Irbid district accountants get their figures in order

IRBID (Petra) — A week-long seminar on accountancy-related to work in municipal and village councils in Irbid, Ramtha and northern Jordan Valley districts opened here Saturday.

A total of 53 accountants from the various councils in the district are taking part in the seminar organised by the Institute of Public

Administration (IPA). The seminar is designed to improve the skills of accountants employed by these councils.

The IPA has also opened a training course in public administration for Irbid government employees. The course is expected to last two months.

District of Irbid terrorised by vermin

By Kamil Ghazzawi
Al Ra'i correspondent

IRBID — The northern town of Irbid, which has recently suffered from water supply shortages, is now afflicted with another problem namely the presence of huge numbers of rats which attack people, raid their ladders and destroy their furniture.

As a result of the attacks by rats, several people from the Turkman district of Irbid have been hospitalised, according to Mohammad Nahar Qasem a citizen from the Turkman district.

He said: "I was one of the victims of these enormous rats which attacked me in bed in my second floor flat one night. They injured my leg and I had to use a heavy stick to attack and kill several of them in my room. Later I went to hospital for treatment."

Daily attacks

"These attacks occur almost daily in our district and people sometimes get badly hurt; their food is eaten up and their furniture destroyed."

"The rats appear to come from a large stack of crates used for vegetables and fruits at a nearby market place."

"They come out at night and enter our homes where they cause havoc and alarm among children and women."

"Now that the children have no school because of the summer holidays, they have made it a habit to gather around the collection of crates during the day and in the evening to attack the rats with sticks and rocks as they come out."

Rat farm

I interviewed Umm Hassan to get her views about the rats and she said: "At night the area is transformed into a rat-farm where they proceed to attack the rest of the district and the residential area."

"I have 18 grandchildren who stay with me, and sleep in the house most of the time. We close the doors and windows firmly during the night and sleep upstairs, but, despite that, we have been attacked by the rats on several occasions."

"We want the municipal authorities to remove the crates from our neighbourhood once and for all because we are terrified both day and night by the presence of these rats."

I made a tour of the poor Turkman district and met a housewife, Mrs. Alia As'ad, who told me that one day she had been cleaning one of her children's bedrooms when she found a large rat hiding in the bed.

Rabbits killed

"It had gnawed away destroying the sheets and children's clothes," she said, adding "a few days later the rats attacked our rabbit hutch and killed 10 of them."

I later interviewed Mr. Rifat Suleiman who said that he puts poison down for the rats almost every evening around his home but the rats eat it without being affected. I kill nearly 15 rats every day, Dr. Salameh said.

In an interview with a general practitioner in Irbid, Dr. Mustafa Al Salameh, I learned that the rats had attacked and injured three people from the Turkman district that night.

Combating problem

The health department in Irbid is doing what it can to combat the vermin. Dr. Salameh said.

A method of eliminating the rats used by the health department and the Irbid Municipality is really ineffective and the authorities here should benefit from the experience of the Amman Municipality in fighting rats, according to Dr. Mu'in Al Ghoul, the health

Majali warns of Israeli policy effects

WASHINGTON (Petra) — President of the University of Jordan, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, has warned of the seriousness of the situation in the Arab region due to Israel's disregard for Arab rights and its obstruction of all efforts leading to a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine problem.

In a lecture delivered at the Middle East Studies Centre here, Dr. Majali linked the Israel's illegal practices in the occupied Arab lands to the continued U.S. support for and aid to Israel.

He said that the U.S. is wrong to believe that Israel can always rely on its military might to impose its terms on the other states in the region.

The Arab states' relations with the western countries will be determined by how much these countries can be relied on to apply the principles of justice, freedom and democracy which they so strongly believe in, Dr. Majali said.

He also spoke in detail about the Iraq-Iran war and the situation in Lebanon.

Dr. Majali is currently touring the U.S. at the invitation of a number of educational institutions.



His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad and senior army officers recite verses from the Holy Quran at a memorial service held Saturday to mark the 12th anniversary of the death of King Talal (Petra photo)

Arab ministers arrive for CAEU talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The meeting of the 41st ordinary session of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) at ministerial level will open here Sunday.

The agenda of the session includes a discussion of the CAEU secretary-general's report on economic conditions in the Arab World and an analysis of future trends, according to a CAEU spokesman.

The spokesman added that the meeting will also discuss a report

submitted by a special working party, comprising leading Arab economists, member states representatives and representatives of the CAEU general secretariat on co-ordination and planning, the Arab Common Market, the promotion of trade relations between member states and ways of attaining Arab economic unity.

Jordan's delegation to the meeting will be led by Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani.

Ministers of finance and the economy from Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Syria, North Yemen in addition to delegations from Iraq and South Yemen arrived here Saturday in preparation for taking part in the meeting.

Meanwhile, Jordan has nominated Dr. Hassan Gharaibeh to the post of CAEU assistant secretary-general for administrative and organisational affairs. The nomination has been supported by Sudan.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ten die in week's road accidents

AMMAN (Petra) — Ten people were killed and another 128 were injured in 156 road accidents which occurred throughout the country last week, according to the weekly report issued by the Public Security Department. It said that 112 of the accidents occurred in Amman while the rest took place in the suburbs, Zarqa, Balqa, Irbid, Karak, and Aqaba.

Arab League official to visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of Social Affairs at the Arab League Jawad Ghali is due here today Sunday on a several-day visit during which he is expected to hold talks with Ministry of Social Development officials on ways to strengthen co-operation between the Arab League and the Ministry.

Small boy killed by truck

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 10-year-old boy was run over and killed by a dump truck in Irbid Friday.

Fire destroys 60 dunums of vegetation

ZARQA (J.T.) — A huge fire burned trees and grass over a 60 dunum area in the Kamsheh district of Zarqa. The fire, which was caused by vacationers Friday, burnt down 700 forest trees, according to a spokesman for the civil defence department here. He said firefighters took three hours to put out the fire.

PRIVATE NURSE

A sick lady at home requires a full or part time private nurse.

Tel: 41419, Amman

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Immediate Openings for Qualified Personnel

The UNICEF Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa in Amman is seeking qualified personnel, preferably of Jordanian nationality, for the following vacancies:

ONE FINANCE ASSISTANT, minimum 5 years experience in accounting/book-keeping work, university degree in accounting or business administration preferred; salary between JD 279 to JD 368/month.

ONE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, minimum 5 years experience in office and personnel administration, university degree in business administration or management preferred, good contacts in govt. offices; salary between JD 279 to JD 368/month.

ONE INFORMATION ASSISTANT, minimum 5 years experience in public information/research/communications work: Bachelor of Arts/Mass Communications or related degree; fluent in English and Arabic; knowledge of French an asset; functions include research/production/writing/editing/following-up on UNICEF written and audiovisual materials for general information/dissemination; salary between JD 279 to JD 321/month.

ONE BUDGET CLERK, minimum 4 years experience in accounting/book-keeping/budget; preferably with degree in accounting or business administration; main function to monitor budget expenditures against allocations. Salary between JD 224 to JD 279/month.

TWO SECRETARIES, minimum 4 years secretarial experience; good shorthand/typing/office procedures; secretarial course graduate; excellent English required. Salary between JD 224 to JD 243/month.

ONE TELETYPE OPERATOR/TYPIST, minimum 3 years experience, excellent English; good typing skills and familiarity with modern telex equipment and office procedures. Salary between JD 200 to JD 224/month.

The organization offers, in addition to good salaries, very competitive working conditions including annual salary increments, 6 weeks annual leave, dependency allowances for spouse and children, Language Proficiency Allowance, medical insurance, pension fund coverage, group life insurance, working hours from 7:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., etc.

Qualified candidates should apply in writing to the Personnel Officer, UNICEF, c/o Amra Hotel by 16 July 1984 indicating clearly the posts for which they wish to be considered.

EXCELLENT command of English is required for all posts.

Royals, notables remember Talal

AMMAN (Petra) — Saturday July 7 marked the 12th anniversary of the death of the late King Talal Ibn Abdullah. To mark the occasion His Majesty King Hussein, their Highnesses Prince Mohammad, Prince Faisal Ibn Al Hussein, Prince Talal Ibn Mohammad and other members of the Royal Hashemite family visited the tomb of King Talal and recited verses from the Holy Quran.

Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat, Cabinet Members, Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akel Al Fayez, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and other senior royal court officials also attended the ceremony, laid wreaths on the tomb and recited verses of the Holy Quran.

Also visiting the tomb were Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, senior officers, Islamic Chief Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, senior officials and army officers along with the commander of the King Talal Brigade and his senior aides.

The commander made a speech at the tomb in which he paid tribute to the late King for his sacrifice and relentless efforts to serve the cause of Palestine and Jerusalem.



King Talal

Seat belt law violators cannot be penalised

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman Court of Appeal has issued a verdict stating that if the car driver and passengers in the front seat do not use seat belts, they are not liable for punishment by law.

The statement said that traffic law empowered the Minister of Interior with the right to issue instructions for the installation of safety belts in vehicles, yet the law did not authorise the minister to issue instructions that the driver and the front seat passengers should wear the belts.

The verdict came at the end of an Appeal Court hearing of a case referred by the Public Prosecutor of

the Municipality court. According to the court's ruling, the minister has the right to issue instructions to ensure the safety of vehicles and their passengers and to prevent noise, pollution and smoke. He can also issue orders for the impounding of any vehicle which violates these regulations.

However, the new law does not empower the minister to issue instructions that front seat passengers use safety belts, according to the verdict. As there is no provision in the law for imposing penalties on people not using safety belts, then there should be no punishment, according to the verdict.

Notice of invitation of tender no. 37/1984 issued by the Ministry of Education, Amman Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for a project financed by the European Economic Community-Secondary Industrial School, Madaba.

1. Participation (open invitation to tender)
Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons who are nationals of the member states of the European Economic Community (EEC) and is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons who are nationals of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, provided they conform with the Jordanian legislation for such participation.

2. Subject:
Invitation to tender for the supply, in 10 lots, of machinery, equipment and handtools for the following work shops. Central heating, auto mechanics, electrical, basic training, woodwork, sheet metal and welding, airconditioning and refrigeration, supply of training aids, furniture and laboratory equipment.

3. Invitation to tender dossier
In English only, may be obtained free of charge, starting July 7, 1984 from

- Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 9640, Amman, Jordan.
- The Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, P.O. Box 926794, Amman, Jordan.
- Commission of the European Communities, Directorate General for Development, 200, Rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium.
- Information Offices of the European Communities in:

- D-53 Bonn, Zitellmannstrasse 22
- The Hague, Lange Voorhout 29
- Luxembourg, Chambre de Commerce, 7 Rue Alcide de Gasperi, BP 1503.
- F-75782 Paris Cedex 16, 61 Rue des Eclaires — Feuilles
- I-00187 Rome, Via Poli 29
- DK-1596 Copenhagen V, Industriraadet, H.C. Andersens Boulevard 18.
- Dublin, 39 Molesworth Street
- London SW1P 3AT, 8 Storey's Gate.
- Athens 134, 2 Vassilissis Sofias, TK 1602.

4. Tenders should be sent to the Directorate of the Projects Unit, P.O. Box 9640, Amman, Jordan, to arrive at the latest by 20/9/1984 at 10:00 hours local time.

The tenders will be opened in Amman on Sept. 20, 1984 at 10:00 hours local time.

Minister of Education



The crates dump



Abdul Razzak Tubeishat

department director in Irbid.

He said: "A female rat produces between seven and 12 rats every 20 days, which means littered thousands of these fearful rodents annually. These rats help spread diseases like typhoid, and destroy considerable amounts of food. They could also lead to food-poisoning in Irbid," he warned.

'Not serious'

Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzak Tubeishat admits that the problem should be handled jointly by the municipality and the health authorities, but he believes that the situation is not serious.

He said that the delay in combating the rats has led to their multiplication into large numbers, but assured the public that everything possible is being done now to eliminate the rats.

Poisonous substances are being used to eliminate the rats, but the campaign will take weeks, to be effective, he warned adding that "we are thinking of benefiting from the Amman Municipality's experience in combating the rodents," Dr. Tubeishat said.

"We have ordered the owners of the crates to remove them from the residential district and a new type of poison has been laid in an effort to kill the rats," the mayor said.



Are you looking for an interesting position?
Would you like to meet people and have a responsible job?
Would you work and settle with our dynamic sales team at the Holiday Inn, Amman?
We are looking for:

- A sales-minded dynamic girl, high school or/and university graduate, with good command of both the English and Arabic languages. Other languages are an asset.
- Typing is a help in organising the daily work schedule and a valid driving licence can be handy.
- Two years experience in hotel public relations or hotel sales is a requirement.
- If you can meet all these demands, please contact Miss Obeida and arrange for an appointment with Mr. Johan Dykhuis, the general manager.

Tel: 663100 ext 3171

If you can meet all these demands, please contact Miss Obeida and arrange for an appointment with Mr. Johan Dykhuis, the general manager.

Tel: 663100 ext. 3171

Amman - Jordan

Al Hussein Bin Ali Street P.O. Box 4399 Tel. 663100, Telex 21599 HOLIDAY JO.

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For more, abroad

A LOCAL newspaper report last week spoke of a government decision to close down four Jordanian missions abroad in an attempt to cut on expenditures or to re-organise the work of our embassies in a number of world capitals. The Foreign Ministry promptly and categorically denied the report; but as they say, "There is no smoke without fire," so there might be a grain of truth to the newspaper claim.

If our officials did talk among themselves about closure of some "inactive" missions abroad as part of a wider austerity plan to cut on public spending, then the consideration of the step would be natural. To have taken it to further discussion, and to have decided that such a policy is useful, however, is a great mistake. One of Jordan's greatest assets among the Arab countries and in the world community is our good international standing and approach; any tampering with it, or any attempt to underestimate its usefulness for our country, can only hinder our efforts to have an effective voice in this particular area and elsewhere.

If the government is really interested in reducing its spending — or has to — then it must first take a look closer at home. If we are spending some JD 40 million to bring water to Amman and its suburbs from the Jordan Valley, to ensure that there is no water cut-off for even half-an-hour in a whole week, then it is absurd to think of closing missions abroad to save a few thousand dinars a year. Not only that: our embassies in foreign countries are indeed not many, and where they are, they are usually too understaffed and under-financed, to play the effective role that we all like to see them play.

The same goes for the moral and political benefits which Jordan derives from the presence of foreign representatives in Amman. We should think of the unlimited, albeit often unseen, advantages that good exchanges between countries can bring, and of the greater understanding between peoples and governments that usually follows.

We may be a country whose resources are small. And it is indeed true that the economic crunch has made it imperative to spend every penny wisely. But it is terribly naive to think that closing our missions abroad can, in any way, help our cause.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel threatens Lebanon agreement

DESPITE THE delay in removing the crossing-point barriers between the two parts of the Lebanese capital and the delay in re-opening the airport and the sea port of Beirut, the security plan which is currently under implementation still enjoys the respect of all parties concerned, who are now more than any previous time bent on maintaining the unity of Lebanon: land and people.

Naturally, it is untrue that Israel would give its blessings to the return of security and stability to Beirut. The claims of Israeli media that it is looking forward to preserving Lebanese blood are a mere underestimation of Lebanese and Arab will, because no one has yet forgotten nor will they ever forget the disgraceful Israeli role in the Lebanese crisis.

Israel's worries are not over yet. Success in implementing the security plan will lead to more Lebanese resistance in the South. This success will be a success for Arab will. It will return the Palestinian case to its natural place at the top of priorities, and it will encourage the quick resolution of the Palestinian problem.

In the light of such a harvest, all the Lebanese people are invited to speed up the implementation of the comprehensive security plan and to beware of any Israeli attempts at obstructing its implementation.

Al Dustour: Promising statement

WE HOPE that the statements of Lord Carrington, the new Secretary General of NATO, yesterday about the Arab-Israeli conflict are a positive development in Western thinking in general and in European thinking in particular.

These statements revealed honest and just objective envisaging rare thinking of high-ranking Western officials, who mostly give much consideration to Israel and none to Arab views and interests.

The importance of Lord Carrington's statements stems from the very position of this man, and the importance of his post in NATO, whose membership puts together all the Western world on both sides of the Atlantic.

We do not hasten to describe these statements as an expression of a change in the Western stance towards our cause; however, we cannot overlook the courage and sense of justice they show, especially when they come at a time during which the United Nations and its Secretary General are seeking to hold an international conference special for the Middle East struggle, and where the basis of such a conference are in conformity with Lord Carrington's statements. This forms a great moral support for the conference which is the only remaining choice for solving the problem and for avoiding additional wars that might threaten world peace and security.

Sawt Al Shaab: Persistent Iranian threat

AFTER HITTING the Liberian oil tanker carrying Saudi oil from the Saudi Arabian port of Ras Tanoura, it has become clear that Iran still insists on its old stance of expanding the oil tankers crisis in the Gulf waters. Iran has evidently meant what it said about preventing the exportation of any Arab oil via the Gulf or even the Red Sea ports if the exportation of Iranian oil was prevented.

As usual, statements were issued by the President of Khomeini's Parliament Rafsanjani, confirming the Iranian stance very clearly. Rafsanjani admitted Iran's responsibility for hitting the Liberian tanker and stressed that Iran will continue to prevent the exportation of Saudi oil if the safe and unobstructed exportation of Iranian oil was prevented.

The indifference shown up to now towards Iranian aggression against Iraq is a factor encouraging Iraq to expand its aggression against other Arab countries. Therefore, if the Arab states do not put into practice the provisions of the joint Arab defence agreement soon, then Iran will continue to be the driving force behind every development in the region that is based on aggression. Iran, will continue to drag the area into more dangerous situations that threaten world peace.

Tourism to Jordan takes a beating

By Fahed Fanek

OWING TO regional and international circumstances, and the dragging of an endless war in the Arabian Gulf, and the civil strife in Lebanon, tourism to Jordan has taken a beating, which is felt badly by our deluxe hotels, whose occupancy rates dropped, and the national air carrier Alia, whose load seat factor plunged painfully.

The lower utilisation of the tourist facilities in the country hurts the economies of these units because the idle assets are costing a lot while producing nothing.

Major hotels in Amman and Aqaba posted heavy losses last year. On the other hand Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, which used to make money

every year since 1973, suffered a moderate loss in 1983.

The statistics of arrivals are not indicative of the real tourist activity in the country. Arrival figures include incoming foreign labourers, transit passengers coming by sea to Aqaba on their way to Iraq, Syria, or Lebanon and back, and the thousands of hajj groups travelling to Saudi Arabia and back, all of which have nothing to do with tourism and what it entails in expenditure.

Incoming tourism is supposed to generate receipts in foreign exchange in the order of JD 180 million in 1983, of which less than 40 per cent, or JD 70 million, is the value added, or the contribution to

the gross national product (GNP).

Outgoing tourism costs Jordan around JD 160 million in foreign exchange, which can absorb the full proceeds of all the national commodity exports.

Apparently, tourism is not sufficiently appreciated by our decision makers, and accordingly is not given a high position in the scale of priorities.

Tourism Directorate (or Authority) was never settled at the government organisation chart. It was at one time a ministry, at another a department combined with Antiquities Department, then attached to the Ministry of Culture and Youth and finally has been

made to report to the minister of industry and trade, who will eventually be able to spare the time to look into its problems and hopefully give his advice.

Financial resources allocated to tourism are minimal and could not finance marketing and publicity campaigns abroad or pay for the facilities and provide the badly needed services inside.

We do not claim that tourism is more important than industry, mining or agriculture; we simply say that tourism is an important productive sector, which can be properly classified as an export activity. Tens of millions of JD's were invested in the form of hotels, airplanes, and other capital

intensive facilities, and accordingly deserve more attention from the authorities.

It is worth mentioning here that, so far, no study has been made in Jordan to establish the value added of the tourism sector. Many think of the volume of foreign receipts as a contribution to the national income, and conclude that the tourist sector is too large to need further support from the government.

A preliminary exercise conducted by myself, and based on a study of the financial statements of two five-star hotels in Amman and one in Aqaba, Alia, JETT company and a souvenir shop as a rep-

resentative sample, revealed that the value added in these institutions in the form of wages to manpower, remunerations to management, profits to owners, interest to banks, rents to land lords and taxes to the government, was hardly above 35 percent of the gross receipts.

Awaiting more thorough and accurate study, we reckon that the contribution of tourism by way of value added to GNP in Jordan is in the tune of five per cent only, which, I claim, is a long way below the potential of the country, and means that something could and should be done about it before it is too late.

Lebanese premier has never despaired of peace

By Andrew Tarnowski

BEIRUT — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami said he never doubted, even during the dark days of the past two months, that his government would succeed in bringing peace to his country.

Mr. Karami told Reuters in an interview "a new atmosphere" was taking hold in the country and that his national unity government was now confident it could create a new Lebanon.

Even right-wing Christians, who have favoured a canonised country of sectarian statelets, were undergoing a "great change" and coming round to the idea of a reunited Lebanon, he said at his home last night.

Mr. Karami, 62, spoke as troops completed a peaceful takeover of Beirut under an agreement between rival Christian and Muslim leaders in his cabinet that ended five months of sectarian warfare in the city.

Speaking with the calm of a man who has weathered many storms, Mr. Karami said he was optimistic after the peace operation, the success of which has surprised weary Beirutis.

"We are sure to continue in this way until Lebanon gets out of its crisis," Mr. Karami said.

The Sunni Muslim prime minister said he never lost hope during his two crisis-ridden months in office, even on the "black Monday" of June 11 when forces of rival ministers hit Beirut with shellfire, killing 105 people and injuring 250.

"It was all the time optimistic because after my contacts with the different parties... I felt all the time the results were going to be positive," he said.

He said before his peace plan was ready, the government had found the shelling outbreaks "natural" but "after beginning our plan such accidents would

have been worse."

Mr. Karami said he had been confident of success since May 19, when Muslim and Christian warlords in the cabinet agreed on a policy statement which he called "a new charter and a new programme for political reforms in Lebanon."

"We are sure now that these political solutions which all parties agreed to and voted in parliament can form the outlines of a new Lebanon," he added.

Mr. Karami, who was prime minister in the 1950s, again when civil war began in 1975 and is now in office for the 10th time, said he detected a fundamental change in the country.

"There is a new atmosphere in the state as a whole, especially in the administration. Our political principles and our ways have changed. People were restricted before and maybe they thought that Lebanon could not be united again."

"This divided Lebanon and made the administration divided, too. But now we all work as one family and unity is beginning in the administration again," he said.

Asked if right-wing Christians who have created something of a state within a state were a problem, he said: "In general, I find there is a great change in their ideas and for this reason they are now declaring a new political position."

"They are for a united, independent and democratic Lebanon."

Even some members of the "Lebanese Forces," the radical militia of the Christian "Lebanese Front" coalition, favoured the government's plans. Mr. Karami said he was certain the force would obey the Christian political leaders in his cabinet.

"I am sure about that, except a minority maybe, but the majority are willing to see Lebanon again as

an independent state and all Lebanese living together as one family."

Only some Christians who, like the "Lebanese Forces" had links with Israel, were opposed to the government, he said.

Asked if Israel would tolerate the country's re-unification under his government, Mr. Karami said a weak, warring Lebanon was not in Israel's best interests.

"If Israel thinks well about its interests in Lebanon, a healthy, quiet, unified Lebanon is the best Lebanon for all its neighbours. But a feeble Lebanon, which is fighting among the Lebanese people is a weight on everybody's shoulders," he said.

Mr. Karami indicated indifference towards Israel's July 23 elections, expressing scepticism that an opposition Labour win would hasten Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon. "We don't think there is a great difference

between Labour and Likud," he said.

He said if Israel maintained its refusal to close its liaison office at Dbyayh, north of Beirut, he would shortly order Lebanese army officers there to pull out.

"We will ask the Lebanese army officers in this Dbyayh bureau to get out and not co-operate with them (the Israelis)," Mr. Karami said. "I think this is going to be done very soon."

Israel insists negotiations on security arrangements for the South should be held through talks in Dbyayh before a pullout. But Mr. Karami repeated his rejection of direct talks.

He said talks could be held through a military commission set up under a 1949 armistice accord which Israel regards as defunct, or "through the U.N. Security Council, by the mediation of America or France or London or Italy or anyone else who wants to help us

as a mediator."

If Israel still rejected mediation, "we can wait to see what Israel is going to do and meanwhile we are going to continue as we are in preparing our plans to see the South free and our sovereignty restored," he said.

Mr. Karami hinted that the United States might eventually reconsider its refusal to mediate.

"Maybe they (the United States) are choked by their experience with the May 17 accord, which was the fruit of ignorance of the real situation in Lebanon and how our people think about Israel," he said.

The May 1983 Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement mediated by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was cancelled by Lebanon, under Syrian-Lebanese opposition pressure, in March.

"For this reason the Americans are now taking some restrictive positions and want to know well

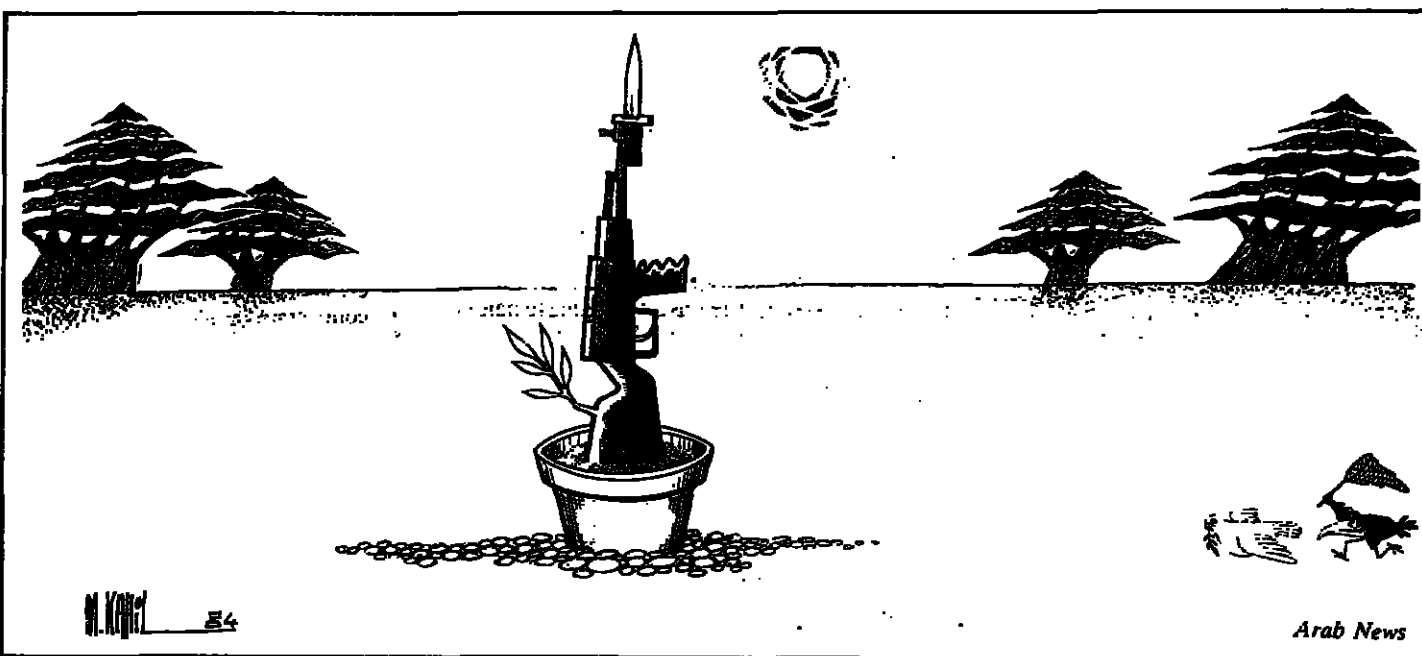
what we want as Lebanese before taking any step in the way of helping us to see the Israelis withdraw from Lebanon," Mr. Karami said.

Asked if this meant Washington might change its mind about mediating, he said: "Certainly the United States is going to see what we want as the government of Lebanon and what we can accept or not accept to make their policy acceptable to us."

Relations with Washington were now "normal in spite of all that passed in these two years," he said. "It is quite all right."

Asked if the U.S. would again help rebuild the Lebanese army, Mr. Karami said the government would ask for help from any state when it was needed but had made no requests yet.

France, Britain and Italy might also supply arms, and "sometimes in the past we have bought some arms from the Soviet Union," he added.



Active Mexican role in C.America

By Soli Sussman

MEXICO CITY — President Miguel de la Madrid's administration is playing a more active role in Central American peace efforts and it has found Mexico's international prestige increasingly linked to their success or failure.

The use of the Mexican Pacific resort of Manzanillo for last week's meeting of U.S. and Nicaraguan representatives about easing strained relations between their countries pointed out Mexico's efforts.

"Mexico had success on the matter of Nicaragua," a South American diplomat said in an interview, asking not to be identified, for protocol reasons. "And it's going to use that success for propaganda throughout Latin America — throughout the Third World."

Mr. de la Madrid has promised to emphasise hemispheric affairs, in contrast to globe trotting elsewhere that previous administrations favoured. The emphasis became more noticeable with his trip to five Latin American nations this spring.

It was his first trip outside the country since taking office in December 1982, and he followed it with visits to Canada and to the U.S.

Mexico takes pride in its international role. Mr. de la Madrid has spoken, for example, of the country's distinguished and effective international presence.

Although critics suggest that the government's global diplomacy can be a useful distraction from domestic problems, what one analyst described as its independent "homegrown nationalism" has deep roots in Mexican history.

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During Mr. de la Madrid's May meetings in Washington with U.S. President Reagan, the idea was planted for Secretary of State George P. Shultz's surprise visit to Managua, Nicaragua, on June 1, U.S. officials said.

The same day as the Shultz visit — the first high-level contact between the United States and Nicaragua since December 1981 — Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda attended the inauguration of President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador.

Mexico had maintained a clear distance from the U.S.-supported Salvadoran government and Mr. Sepulveda's presence was considered a major step towards reconciliation.

"When Sepulveda went, that gave legitimacy to Duarte," a Western political analyst, who spoke on condition he not be further identified, said in an interview.

There were some reports that the trips by Mr. Sepulveda and Mr. Shultz were made in a "quid pro quo" agreement negotiated during Mr. de la Madrid's visit to Washington, but the government publicly denied any change in foreign policy.

A foreign Ministry statement said Mr. Sepulveda's presence "was not linked or conditioned to other diplomatic processes taken on simultaneously between the United States and Nicaragua."

Under Mr. de la Madrid's predecessor, Jose Lopez Portillo, Mexico took an often outspoken role, linked to its newfound oil wealth, on Third World issues, often to U.S. displeasure. A joint Mexico-France declaration in 1981 recognised the Salvadoran leftist guerrillas as a political force.

Labour chiefs firm behind Mondale

By David Nagy

WASHINGTON — U.S. labour leaders are confident of getting trade union voters to help Democratic presidential hopeful Walter Mondale against President Reagan in the November election.

"I think Ronald Reagan has already done that — to persuade union members who voted for him in 1980 to vote for Walter Mondale this year," said John Perkins, political director of the AFL-CIO central trade union organisation.

Besides a belief that Mr. Reagan's social policies favoured the rich, trade unionists had bitter memories of high unemployment during the 1981-82 recession even though the jobless rates had since declined, Mr. Perkins said.

Mr. Reagan now has about 36 per cent union backing, according to one survey for labour and another by a conservative Republican pollster.

The president, however, leads Mr. Mondale by margins of 15-19 points in surveys of the voting public at large.

Mr. Reagan aims to hold that lead and turn it into a landslide victory on Nov. 6 by winning one Democratic vote out of every four, including a big chunk of the union ballot.

His labour strategy will be the same as that which worked against Jimmy Carter in 1980: Ignore the union chiefs and go right to the rank-and-file, with appeals to patriotic sentiment and reminders that the economy is expanding, inflation is low and employment rising fast after a bad spell.

The AFL-CIO counter-strategy included the unprecedented step of endorsing one Democratic nomination candidate — Mr. Mondale — long before the primary elections in a drive to rebuild labour's political influence. Labour support has been a

mixed blessing for Mr. Mondale during the race.

While Mr. Mondale seems sure of nomination at the Democratic Party convention that opens on July 16, the millions of dollars labour spent on his behalf enabled rival Gary Hart and others to portray him as a paid-for puppet of special interests.

Even so, Mr. Perkins insists that the early endorsement gamble paid off both for labour and for Mr. Mondale.

"The bottom line is we endorsed a (winning) candidate," he said in a recent interview.

"Second, we went into this nomination campaign united and we're coming out of it even more united. The labour movement is not split up among unmet different candidates," he said.

Labour was divided in 1980, when some major unions backed Senator Edward Kennedy against Mr. Carter for the nomination and

then did little to help Mr. Carter against Mr. Reagan.

Asked how effective the unions had been in getting out votes for Mr. Mondale in the primaries, Mr. Perkins said polls showed he got 45 per cent of all union household voters to 31 per cent for Sen. Hart.

He noted that the union vote helped Mr. Mondale score crucial wins in Illinois and elsewhere just as Sen. Hart seemed headed for ultimate victory.

Mr. Perkins said the AFL-CIO had spent \$1.7 million on its pro-Mondale drives and estimated overall spending by individual unions might have reached five million.

Some critics claim labour's backing was worth \$20 million or more to Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Perkins said the next step would be a vast voter registration drive for the election, with about \$1 million left in the coffers to finance it.

Strike settlement casts uncertainty over West German economy

By Colin Narborough

REUTERS

BONN — An end last week of West Germany's most expensive strike has improved the immediate economic outlook but raised uncertainty about the wider effects of a shorter working week.

Labour market analysts and economists said they believed a cut in the working week from 40 hours to 38.5 hours would not bring more jobs, as the unions hoped.

Ig Metall, Western Europe's biggest union with 2.5 million members, called the strike seven weeks ago to back its demand for a 35-hour week, which it said would create jobs for some of West Germany's 2.11 million unemployed.

The compromise settlement was reached in arbitration talks last week and opened the way for a return to work this week.

Manufacturers and suppliers in the car industry, a big export earner, were the worst affected by the stoppage.

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Economics Minister Martin Bangemann described the settlement as "a balanced compromise" and said there were signs that economic growth would return in the second half of the year.

He said low inflation was helping real wage growth, company earnings were better, state finances were healthier and chances for German exports were good.

His optimism is not shared by everyone.

Figures issued by the Car Manufacturers' Association VDA show lost sales amount to about 10 billion marks (\$3.6 billion) and up to 17 billion marks (\$6.1 billion) if

raw materials suppliers are included.

A VDA spokesman said estimates showed a tenth of annual vehicle output had been lost and 1984 forecasts of more than four million units were unattainable.

Despite the end of the strike, motor industry stocks Tuesday traded just above their lowest of the year.

One analyst at a West German bank said lost production could not be made up overnight and several big institutions were advising people to sell their motor stocks.

His bank favoured them at the start of the year, assuming wrongly that the dispute could be settled without strife and German interest rates would fall.

Another stock market analyst said only between 10 and 20 per cent of lost production might be made up, and only if employees agreed to work through the summer.

There are other hurdles ahead for the economy. The union's intention to continue to press for a shorter working week worries some analysts.

Ig Metall Chairman Hans Mayr spelled it out clearly: "We will not abandon the goal of a 35-hour week," he said after the compromise was reached.

Mr. Mayr said the dispute, which at its height affected 450,000 workers through strikes, lock-outs and lay-offs, was worthwhile because it achieved a cut in working hours with no loss of pay.

But labour market analysts say the union, having broken the employers' 40-hour line, failed to obtain anything in return that would create new jobs.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl last week welcomed the settlement which he said would restore social peace, but he added that growth was the only way to more jobs.

Runners court death and glory in Spanish bull fiesta

By Pascal Fletcher
Reider

CORIA, Spain — To shouts of "eh, toro!", a fighting bull, head tossing and nostrils flared, thunders through narrow streets packed with people in one of Spain's most exhilarating — and dangerous — bull fiestas.

Crowds of youths, red banderchies around their necks, run headlong before the bull's charge or leap to window bars and doorways in a panic-stricken stampede for safety.

For those unlucky enough to be caught, a sweeping, bucking blow from the animal's horns can mean cuts and bruises, broken limbs or a deep and sometimes fatal horn wound.

"Fear is free," says Gerardo Dominguez Diaz, the "abanderado" or organizer of the San Juan fiesta in Coria, a small town perched above the fertile Alagon River. Valley in Spain's rugged western province of Caceres.

Every year, over a five-day period which straddles the June 24 feast day of St. John the Baptist from which the fiesta takes its name, 12 fighting bulls are released singly for several hours during the early morning and early evening.

Youths bait and "run" the bulls through a closed labyrinth of narrow, winding streets formed by the town's old quarter.

Expertise and an awareness of dangerous blind spots and dead-ends are vital, although friendly hands reach from doors and windows to pull to safety those in danger of being caught.

"Corians are born with bulls in their blood," Mr. Dominguez says. He adds fatalities occur on average every five or six years although gorings are fairly common.

often caused by a fall, a moment of carelessness or reactions dimmed by drink.

Shops, bars and houses are protected by solid wooden posts which keep the animals out but allow rapid access to runners.

But bulls sometimes burst into unprotected homes, shattering furniture and driving residents to the floors above.

As the highlight of each run, the beast is drawn to the town's main square which is specially transformed into a caged arena surrounded by thick iron bars. Here amateur matadors try their luck to the cheers and screams of the crowds.

At night, if a goring looks almost certain, officials often briefly turn off the lights, plunging the square into darkness. Bewildered, the bull usually stops in its tracks, allowing the potential victim to make good his or her escape.

After a while the animal is released again into the streets.

The exact origin of the fiesta is unknown but legend has it that the privilege of releasing a bull on St. John the Baptist's Day was granted in reward for a battle won by Coria's people against the Moors in the 12th century.

Corians say their runs are more exciting and authentic than the better-known San Fermin fiestas of Pamplona in the north.

The Corians use bulls older than those usually seen in Spanish bullfights. They weigh around 500 kilos.

They are finally killed by a single shot to the head.

Old men of the town tell of gorings and trappings during previous fiestas but say the tradition is healthier than ever.

"The fiestas are better now — there's more money, more bulls, more people and more excitement," said one town elder.

Heart infraction patients who quit smoking have better survival chances

STOCKHOLM — The long-term mortality for patients who suffered a first heart infraction was much lower among those who stopped smoking compared to those who continued to smoke even though those who stopped smoking had a higher expected mortality after infraction, according to a doctoral thesis presented by Dr. Anders Aberg at the University of Gothenburg. The title of the thesis is "Prognosis after Myocardial infraction with Special Emphasis on Tobacco Smoking."

The mortality-reducing effect of quitting was evident in all age groups, was independent of the amount of tobacco previously smoked and was evident among all patients except a small number with extremely high expected mortality owing to large complicated infarcts.

Cessation of smoking following infarction was associated with weight gains among many patients, but this did not influence the long-term mortality. Not even extreme weight gain was associated with subsequent mortality, it is stated.

In an analysis of the causes of death among patients who died it was found that the relative risks of deaths classified as "without detectable cause" were higher for

those who continued to smoke, and a majority of those deaths occurred within one hour after the onset of symptoms. There was also a higher risk for other cardiovascular deaths among those who continued to smoke, mainly from cerebrovascular attacks or pulmonary emboli, says Dr. Aberg in his thesis.

In another doctoral thesis from the same university — "Female Myocardial Infraction in Gothenburg, Sweden" — Dr. Saga Johansson shows that the cumulative five-year survival rate was higher (85 per cent) among women who stopped smoking compared to those who continued to smoke after infraction (73 per cent).

Another result of the study was that although women below 45 years had a high risk factor load, their cumulative five-year survival rate was lower (64 per cent) than that among men (91 per cent).

Once a woman has suffered a myocardial infraction, her subsequent risk is at least as high as for men. Measures should therefore concentrate on prevention of recurrence and disease progression, particularly below 45 years of age. Dr. Johansson concludes — Newsletter from Sweden.

Rising unemployment in W. Germany wrecks marriages

By Ulrike Petzold

More and more marriages are being put under pressure because of unemployment. Many women now have a jobless man around the house and suffer agonies as a result.

A survey reveals that the psychological and social effects of unemployment are more serious than shortage of money.

Unemployment has wrecked the 19-year-old marriage of Georg and Carla Becker. Georg, 45, is a professional engineer who has not worked for a year. Carla is 41. They have an 18-year-old son.

"I used to be a full-time housewife and mother," she says.

Then she began to study, went to women's group meetings and study circles and, four years ago, started working as a secretary. "That made me feel more independent and headstrong," she feels.

Since Georg lost his job he has made life difficult for her, she says. He has grown depressive and accuses her of paying too little attention to him.

Jealousy is the main problem. "He has nothing else on his mind all day and checks every move I make. If I come home later there is hell to pay. Either that or he bursts into tears."

She has long ceased to look forward to coming home. "I was used to being a housewife and mother," she says, near to tears herself, "but

now I'm simply different. Back to the old role? Not me. I just couldn't." Now she plans to get a divorce.

Carla Becker may not be her real name, but she and her husband are real people, and there are plenty more like them.

There is less cash in the kitty, they quarrel more and more afraid of the future. They eat less meat but drink more schnapps. They have fewer friends and resort more often to violence in the family.

These are all typical effects of unemployment on families noted in a survey by the research unit of the Federal Labour Office, Nuremberg.

The psychological and social effect of unemployment on the family was found to weigh much more heavily than shortage of money.

Problems start in the kitchen. If she is a housewife and doesn't go out to work she will suddenly find him sitting there one morning where she has reigned supreme for years.

At times he will interfere, claiming to be able to do everything better. At times he will be apathetic and depressed.

"Then he wants to be consoled and given a boost," says one housewife confronted with the problem of a house-bound out-of-work husband. "It is as though you suddenly had a child, except that it's much more difficult."

Yet if the wife goes out to work every morning he will feel just as

upset by the reversal of roles. The family's erstwhile foreign minister and breadwinner now has to be maintained by his wife.

"He was always firmly convinced the husband's role was to earn the money and decide how it was spent, while the wife stayed at home and looked after the family," says Frau Becker.

"He thinks I'm keeping him down," says teacher Sabine Lange of her unemployed husband.

Yet she has to admit that she has caught herself asking him whether he really had to spend money on this or that book, whereas she bought things for herself as a matter of course.

A 40-year-old unemployed merchant navy captain feels he has somehow been dropped from his companion's helm. "Now he tries to bed rule the roost," says girlfriend Ingrid Köhler, "so as to feel he is still in charge in at least one department."

Wives find it hard to come to terms with their husbands' greater expectations. When she comes home exhausted after a day's teaching, says Sabine Lange, "he's standing there waiting for me on the doorstep to bombard me with everything he has heard on the radio or read somewhere or other."

She would sooner take a nap on the sofa, but doesn't dare. "I feel sorry for him. He doesn't have anyone else to talk to."

As a result she swallows her irritation, but they often quarrel over

minor details, such as a coffee cup he has forgotten to put back in the cupboard. Yet it tells him she can't be bothered listening to what he has to say she has a guilty conscience.

The situation is much the same as that of husbands who go out to work and wives who don't.

"Just as housewives tend to see their husbands as a substitute for the great wide world," says Barbara Rohr, a Bremen University don whose partner is out of work, "unemployed husbands now expect their wives to bring the world into their lives. In the final analysis that is the kiss of death for any relationship."

Come home soon, hubbies plead. Don't go away. Console me. Leave me alone. Suffer with me. Cheer me up. Tell me something. Expectations grow immeasurably.

Women feel duty-bound to try and oblige: as mothers, consolers, entertainers, levelers. They have always been taught that it is up to them to be the heart and soul of a relationship, to keep the family together, to promote harmony.

Women are in little or no position to free themselves from the role of sacrificial mother and helper. It is what is generally expected of a good wife.

She used to ply him with love, food and clean clothes to ensure that he turned up at work the next day as fresh as a daisy. Now she feels responsible for problems over which she has no influence.

The consequences can be devastating. "I just can't hear his meaning any longer," one wife says. "He sticks to me like glue yet still behaves as though he were God's gift to woman."

"At times I simply don't go home after work if I'm in a good mood. He's out of work and I'm at the end of my tether."

Since her husband has been unemployed, she concludes, she has found it harder to live a life of her own. Emancipation has proved much more arduous. Bremen psychologist Thomas Kiesebach agrees. "In a critical situation such as unemployment new ideas in life are unlikely to be tried out. People make do with what they feel is tried and trusted."

His conclusion is that mass unemployment in the Federal Republic of Germany is encouraging a reversion to traditional roles and marks a change for the worse in women's efforts to achieve emancipation.

Many women have learnt in recent years to insist on a life of their own, but now they are tending to revert to traditional roles, often feeling obliged by a guilty conscience to do so.

Men seldom have guilty consciences if their wives are sacked. The world is still in order if the wife then has to stay at home and be a mere housewife.

Most women, including singles, feel less upset about losing their jobs than men. They have been taught to maintain a dual identity:

one for work and one for home life.

"Women," says Professor Rohr, "are in a better position to see household chores and caring for the child as a purpose in life."

Men feel insulted if they have to wear an apron. Gerd Fuchs in his novel Ein Mann fürs Leben describes how Heinz, unemployed, opens the door to welcome a friend.

He is a wearing an apron and brandishing a bucket and mop. His friend looks at him incredulously. He is just a laughing stock.

Many women would agree that a man who does household chores isn't a real man. Marion in the novel feels that way about Heinz. "She had long ceased to derive any enjoyment from sex with him, but she had insisted on it. Did she no longer see any store by it? Maybe because she no longer set any store by him?"

Ingrid Köhler feels exploited by her friend, the unemployed merchant navy captain, because she has to pay for so many things they do together while he feels fine about not having a ship to sail on.

"Somehow or other," she says, "he isn't a real man. That kind of a man just hangs around like he does."

She takes a dim view of the outlook for their partnership. In the long run she doesn't want to share her life with an unemployed man. "Someone who does nothing is simply worthless," she feels — Die Zeit.

U.S. fights to save vanishing grizzly bear

By Joan Nice

THE grizzly bear — the United States' premier symbol of the wilderness — is engaged in a struggle for survival.

Since the early 1800s when 50,000 to 100,000 of the giant bears ranged the western United States, the grizzly population has been declining steadily. Outside of Alaska, which supports some 10,000 grizzlies, almost all of the estimated 1,000 bears left in the United States live in the Rocky Mountains, around Yellowstone and Glacier national parks.

But in Yellowstone and surrounding wild lands in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, U.S. scientists have sounded an alarm. As few as 20 breeding female grizzlies may be left there. More deaths than births are probably occurring each year, putting the population in a tailspin.

"Unless some change occurs to reduce the grizzly's mortality rate soon, the probability of retaining this wild-land species in Yellowstone Park is minimal," says park official Roland Wauer.

The grizzly was placed on the U.S. list of threatened species in 1975. But even the Endangered Species Act's (U.S. government law requiring protection of certain endangered animal groups) prohibitions about killing species on the list haven't cut down on deaths.

The grizzly is distinguishable from its more common cousin, the black bear, by its dish-shaped head, silver-tipped fur and large size (an adult male will typically weigh from 180 to 270 kilograms and is 1.6 to 1.8 meters tall when standing erect).

Grizzlies are typically curious, wide-ranging and aggressive. While grizzlies usually give hun-

ans a wide berth, confrontations do occur. Sometimes a bear is killed by a shepherd defending his flock. Sometimes a hunter mistakes a grizzly for a black bear.

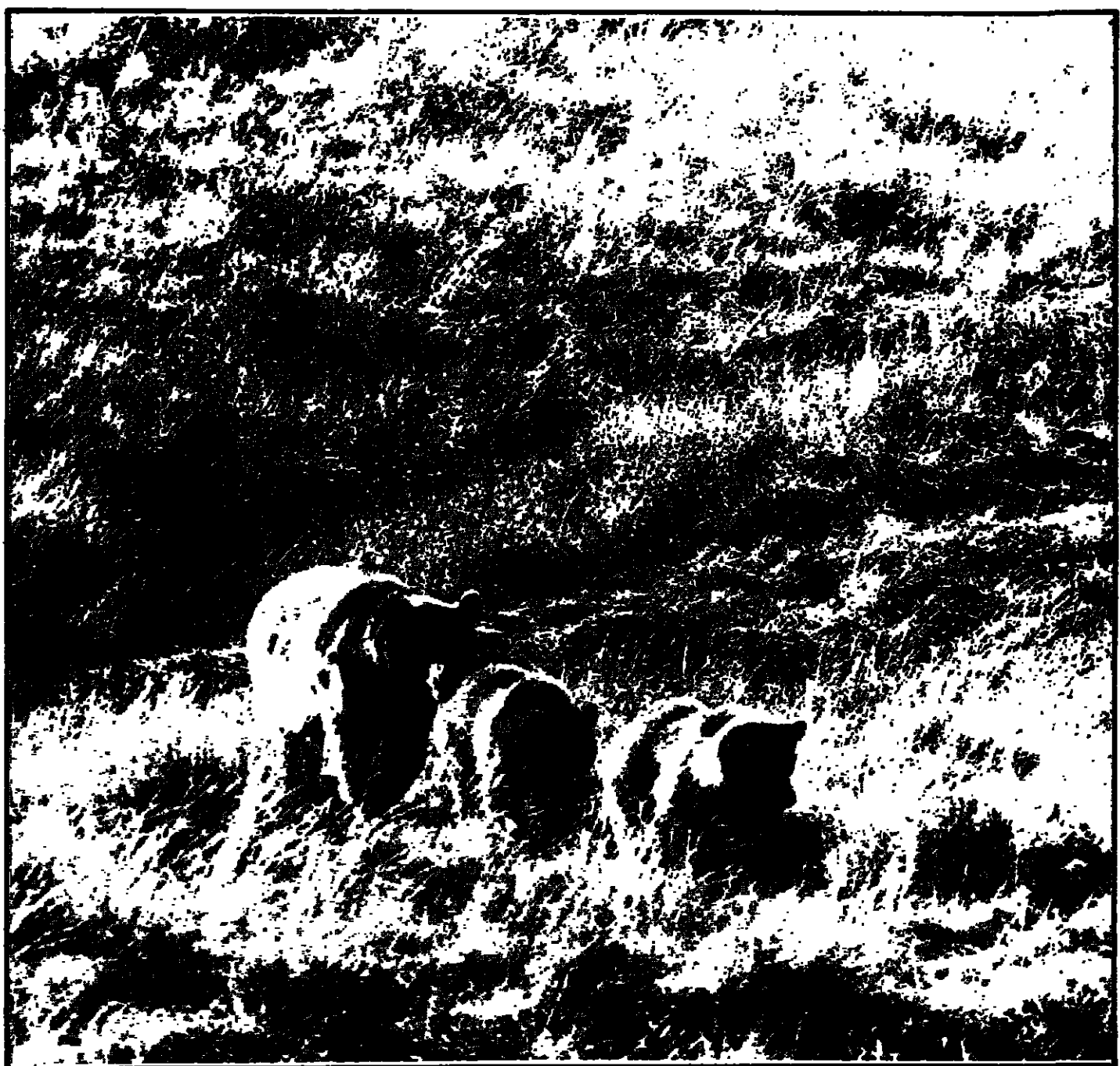
At Glacier, grizzlies are shielded by millions of hectares of wild country. At Yellowstone, bears remain in an island wilderness surrounded by civilization. And, reports biologist Dick Knight, who has studied the bears since 1973, the berries and pine nuts that grizzlies depend upon as a main food source aren't as plentiful at Yellowstone as at Glacier.

Several solutions have been proposed to stem the grizzly's decline. So far, the state of Wyoming, the Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service have concentrated on controlling people, placing tougher restrictions on hunters and campers in grizzly country and putting more teeth in enforcement programmes. In addition, the number of federal agents investigating grizzly killings in the area has increased.

At the same time, biologists are considering feeding the bears again, both to give them a protein boost and to keep them away from trouble spots. The plan involves the strategic placement of animal carcasses in remote areas of the park, probably by helicopter.

Grizzly researcher Charles Jonkel of the University of Montana believes attitudes toward the bear have changed. Officials are more serious than ever before about protecting the remaining grizzlies, he says.

And the U.S. Department of the Interior recently announced establishment of an Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee to coordinate study and management of the grizzly population and encourage its recovery — Abridged from USA Today.



Grizzly bears, seen here in America's Yellowstone National Park, are now considered a seriously-endangered species. U.S. scientists and government officials are joining forces to encourage the grizzly's recovery (Press and Publications Service photo)

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Prince to lead polo team

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, president of the Jordanian National Polo team, will lead the Jordanian Polo team in the first of a series of matches against the English teams in London Saturday. The team will then proceed to West Germany to play three matches there on July 17, 20 and 23 after which the team will return to England to meet the English Royal Guard team on July 27 and Windsor team on July 29.

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Buthanikunil Ammini Omana Kunjamma, holder of Indian passport, No: P. 545695, issued on 19-9-1979, at Cochin, India, hereby announce that my name has been changed to Omana Shaji Kallumpurthi.

Navratilova claims her 5th Wimbledon crown

LONDON (R) — Martina Navratilova's reign as the queen of tennis continued Saturday when she won the Wimbledon crown for the fifth time by beating Chris Evert Lloyd 7-6, 6-2 in the centenary women's final.

The two American adversaries, who have been doing battle for 11 fluctuating years, provided a memorable match in which Navratilova won the title for the third successive time while Lloyd regained her pride.

Three times champion Lloyd has now lost their last 12 encounters, but she walked off the centre court safe in the knowledge that no-one but Navratilova could have lived with her Saturday afternoon.

But against Navratilova it was just not enough. The champion, who has now taken the first step towards a second consecutive Grand Slam, overcame a nervous start and simply overpowered Lloyd, who fought to the bitter end and even saved four match points.

And at the end of the 82-minute

duel, there were few in the 14,000 crowd who doubted Navratilova's right to be ranked with the all-time greats.

The 60th meeting of the long-time friends and rivals had been expected to be little more than a one-sided aperitif before Sunday's men's final between John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors.

But Georgina Clark, the first woman to umpire a Wimbledon singles final, had barely settled into her chair before Lloyd had raced into a 3-0 lead in the first set, breaking Navratilova's serve in the first and third games.

Navratilova, who had been strangely reluctant to come to the net, immediately went on the attack to break back in the fourth and eighth games.

The most delicate of drop volleys gave her a 2-0 lead in the eve-

ntual tie-break which she won 7-5, with her fourth ace — but not before Lloyd had saved two set points.

While never matching the intensity of what had gone before, the second set produced a succession of rallies which rightfully earned both players standing ovations.

Navratilova broke through in the third game when Lloyd, serving at 40-30, committed her second double-fault and the champion pounced with a breathtaking stop volley followed by a stinging crosscourt winner.

She had to come from behind again in the fourth game when Lloyd, playing as well as she has done at any time in her career, held three break points before Navratilova finally held serve for a 3-1 lead.

Lloyd's third double-fault of the match in the seventh game proved her downfall. Navratilova, leading 4-2, swiftly moved in for the kill and clinched her second break with an astonishing running backhand pass which even drew applause from her opponent.

Egypt goes to Olympics for experience

CAIRO (R) — Egypt is taking part in this month's Los Angeles Olympic Games for the experience and the honour of being there, but holds out only a little hope of bringing back medals.

The head of the Egyptian Olympic Committee, Abdel Aziz El-Ashri, told Reuters Egypt has spent 1.5 million Egyptian pounds (about \$1.8 million) in preparing a team of 130 athletes to take part in 17 different events.

Egyptians will be representing Africa in soccer, basketball and volleyball for the first time since the Tokyo Games in 1964. Their other main events include swimming, boxing, weightlifting, wrestling, fencing and the decathlon.

Sports experts say the Egyptians have a chance of a bronze medal or two in boxing and wrestling "with a bit of luck." Their best hope could be in the soccer tournament where, on paper, they appear to have a chance of finishing second to Italy in their group.

Jordan Times
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666265

Los Angeles gets a cleanup

LOS ANGELES (AP) — All around Los Angeles, people are sweeping streets, planting flowers and draping banners in preparation for the Olympic Games.

On a recent Saturday, more than 50 employees of downtown businesses literally swept through five blocks of streets, sidewalks and alleys near the Los Angeles Convention Center.

"I'm an American and a Los Angeleno and I want the city to be beautiful for the Olympics," said Carolyn Moore, an insurance company supervisor who plans to spend four Saturdays helping to clean up her town. "I'm proud that the games are here."

An estimated 650,000 Olympic visitors to events spread over 4,500 square miles (11,200 sq km) will see the results of beautification projects in five Southern California counties.

John Bevilacqua, an official of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee (LAOOC), explained the enthusiasm this way: "It's that part of us human beings that says, 'hey, let's dress up and look good. Company's coming and they're coming from all over the world.'"

Efforts include new construction at local universities, colourful flowers in suburban cities, bright freeway murals, new traffic signs and even a crackdown on

vice and prostitution. "What the girls that we've arrested have told us is that everyone wants to cash in on the Olympics," Los Angeles police Sgt. John G. Deaneis said after one raid.

Los Angeles Police Cmdr. William Booth says vice cleanups are part of "an ongoing effort for a long time." But he admits, "pimps and panderers (are) trying to get a foothold in the city because of the Olympics."

In nearby Long Beach, site of several Olympic events, Lt. David Dunsenbury reports prostitution-related arrests are "almost three times the average."

Longer lasting than crime crackdowns are the construction and cleanup projects that local communities are undertaking.

In suburban Monterey Park, a field hockey site, residents are working on the "beautification of our city in the business area, painting fire hydrants, cleaning curbs and planting flowers," Mayor Lily Chen said.

"We're involving boy scouts, girl scouts, the boys clubs and schools," she said. "It's something that will be lasting."

A city map and guidebook will be published in English, Spanish, German and Chinese. Signs at the city limits say Monterey Park is "the Olympic city with a heart."

The LAOOC is paying for one million dollars in decorations for main traffic arteries in the city of Los Angeles and estimates other cities have raised an equal sum to mount LAOOC-supplied banners and flags in colours such as magenta and chrome yellow.

By mid-July we'll have over 10,000 banners going up in over 70 communities," LAOOC official Lynda Shateen said. The committee is also distributing 1.5

million bumper stickers, 800,000 small flags, and 600,000 buttons that say "welcome" in 16 languages.

Los Angeles international airport recently completed improvements totalling \$700 million, including a new international terminal. Between 250,000 and 300,000 Olympic visitors are expected to pass through the airport.

The city of Los Angeles has repaired streets and sidewalks and the Olympic arts festival has mounted 10 giant murals along the highways.

"They serve to welcome the visitor and prepare the spirit for the competition they are about to witness," said Robert J. Fitzpatrick, director of the group.

Southern California colleges and universities, many serving as venues for Olympic competition, have used the Olympics for new campus construction, much of it paid by the LAOOC or Olympic corporate sponsors.

UCLA, site of the gymnastics competition and an Olympic village, has had more than \$4.8 million in new construction or campus improvements directly related to the Olympics.

Another \$24.5 million has paid for long-planned projects to be used during the Olympics. These include remodeling the student union, new tennis and recreation centers, swimming pool repairs, and renovation of Bruin Walk, a major campus artery.

Across town at the University of Southern California, site of the swimming competition and the games' other major village, construction funded by Olympic sources totals \$7.5 million. This includes a new cafeteria, swimming and diving pools, running track, and weight room.

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2ND: Mansour	Fhaid Mitlak	2ND: H. Elsalam	A. Ellatif
3RD: Sumayah	Muhammad Suliman	3RD: Fawar	Bahjat Fanous
3RD: Zahrah	Muhammad Najy	3RD: Ghazal	Bahjat Fanous

THIRD RACE:		FOURTH RACE:	
For beginner horses Distance 1,600 metres Time 2 minute 2 seconds		For third class horses Distance 1,400 metres Time 1 minute 44 seconds	
1ST: HORSE	OWNER	1ST: HORSE	OWNER
2ND: Safi Elzaman	Hani Bisharat	2ND: Wadhah	Sami Haddadin
3RD: Rabie	Ghalib Haddadin	3RD: Hadla	Nidhal B. El Hadid
3RD: Amirah	Hani El Hadid	3RD: Nawli	Hani Bisharat

FIFTH RACE:	
For third class horses Distance 1,400 metres Time 1 minute 42 seconds	
1ST: HORSE	OWNER
2ND: Amir El Midan	Ghalib Haddadin
3RD: El Himaidy	H.H. Late Sherif
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Is sterling heading for dollar parity?

LONDON (R) — The British pound is worth nowadays little more than half its value against the U.S. dollar 3½ years ago. Yet Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government shows little outward sign of anxiety even as the pound is showing every indication of heading further down in days to come.

And with the currency's precipitous fall, two questions are increasingly being asked: Is Britain heading for a one-dollar pound? and: Does it matter?

Mrs. Thatcher's government has presided over the decline with a good deal of equanimity.

Successive treasury spokesmen have said there is no target value for sterling, and the prime minister herself is ideologically committed to letting the market decide the rate.

The government and the Bank of England agree in attributing the decline to external factors, chiefly the powerful recovery of the U.S. economy and the high U.S. interest rates which are sucking in funds from all over the world and pushing down every currency against the dollar.

The sagging world price of oil, of which Britain is a major exporter, and the unresolved British coalminers' strike, now in its 17th week, are also blamed for denting Britain's balance of payments prospects and hitting sterling's worth against other major currencies, not just the dollar.

Analysts watch index

The trade-weighted index of the pound's value against a basket of currencies, with a 1975 base of 100, stood lately at 78.5, its lowest since early 1983 and five per cent down from the beginning of this year.

Market analysts said this figure was more worrying than the record low against the dollar.

"The dollar's strength is inherent," said one bank economist, "but if the pound falls against European currencies and the yen, it looks like a more general loss of confidence."

"The danger signals should be flashing if the index goes below 78," agreed Mr. David Morrison of London stockbrokers Simon and Coates.

Although Britain's economy remains obstinately sluggish, a relatively cheap pound helps to make exports competitive and reduce imports.

When sterling hit its 1980 peak, exports slumped, unemployment rocketed and inflation hit a record 22 per cent.

Mrs. Thatcher made low inflation, now down to 5.1 per cent, her first priority, and knows that if interest rates are raised to support the currency, prices — most im-

mediately the politically sensitive cost of house mortgages — will rise again.

The opposition Labour Party also favours a cheap pound, with a view to raising exports and cutting unemployment.

Two years ago it vowed, if returned to power, to devalue sterling to around \$1.25, and has raised little objection while market forces have largely achieved that aim.

Financial institutions too are basically happy with the lower pound for its effect on exports and in raising the value of dollar-denominated oil, thus helping cut the public sector borrowing requirement.

Public is upset

Only the British public is upset by the fall from grace of what once was the strongest and still is the largest major currency unit.

Mrs. Thatcher's own belief in a currency steady in real terms strikes a chord in the British, who as a nation of traders and travellers are quick to notice a fall in its value abroad.

Seventeen years ago Prime Minister Harold Wilson devalued sterling to \$2.40 from \$2.80, and assured the public that "the pound in your pocket is not affected" — a claim greeted with such derision that it has entered the language as a catch-phrase.

For the British, many of whom can still remember the pre-1949 four-dollar sterling, a one-dollar pound would be such a psychological blow that analysts believe Mrs. Thatcher would be forced to modify her free-market policies long before it became a reality.

Vital imports would become so expensive, said one, that inflation would be pushed up by four or five per cent, destroying the government's economic strategy.

And although the Bank of England shows no interest in any concerted central bank defence of European currencies, it has been quietly selling dollars in recent weeks to slow sterling's decline, helping reduce Britain's official reserves to their lowest level in nearly seven years at \$15.5 billion last month.

Dealers predict further decline

Dealers contacted by Reuters predicted a further short-term decline in sterling to below \$1.30. But Mr. Morrison believed that a fall below 1.27 or a trade-weighted index below 77 would bring a rise in interest rates.

"If the miners' strike is sorted out and the government does not appear to have been defeated or to have lost control, it will give a short-term fillip to the pound," he said.

Dollar forces gold plunge, British interest rate rises

LONDON (R) — Gold Friday plunged to its lowest levels for nearly two years and interest rates increased sharply in London and Hong Kong as the dollar continued its onslaught on world financial markets.

Gold, which began its precipitous drop Thursday as the dollar surged against most major currencies, was Friday trading down to just below \$340 an ounce, more than \$24 below Thursday's close of \$364.75.

Dealers said Friday's losses, triggered by U.S. markets accepting Thursday's European levels, took gold to its lowest level since August 1982.

Only four months ago the metal was selling at \$406 an ounce.

Investors who had held gold for a long time awaiting a widely-forecast decline in U.S. interest rates and in the dollar's value had decided there was no hope of this happening soon and had sold out, they said.

'Gold fell in a huge black hole'

However, one dealer in Zurich said there was an almost complete lack of buyers, adding: "The gold offered is falling into a huge black hole, with professionals passing it on as quickly as possible."

The sustained strength of the dollar, bolstered by the recent rise in U.S. bank prime rates, was responsible for British banks Friday raising their base lending rate by ¼ per cent to 10 per cent.

Bundesbank intervenes

Despite this increase, dealers in Frankfurt did not expect the Bundesbank, the West German central bank, to push up interest rates following last week's ½ per cent increase to 4.5 per cent in its discount rate charged banks.

Sterling rallied briefly after the interest rate hike, strengthening to \$1.3265, but speculators had already predicted the move and selling later pushed the pound down, to \$1.3160 in late trading after a record opening low of \$1.3110.

The Bundesbank intervened moderately in the money markets Friday, selling \$50 million, but the dollar continued its rise throughout the day to 2.8375 marks in late trading.

The South African rand hit a new low against the dollar of 68 cents as gold, the republic's key export earner, slumped. The dollar also advanced against the Swiss franc at 2.3865 francs but was down slightly from the day's high against the French franc at 8.6885 francs.

The Bank of England said last week there was no need for a general rise in interest rates on Monetary policy grounds but has since been criticised by newspaper commentators for signalling its position too clearly to speculators. Sterling, along with most other currencies, has been under heavy pressure from the dollar for two

weeks and Thursday fell to a record low of \$1.3140 in New York.

Hong Kong hikes rates

The British colony of Hong Kong also responded to the dollar's strength by hoisting bank prime rates from 13-¾ to 17 per cent from Saturday.

A spokesman for the bank association said the large increase was to stop speculative pressure on the Hong Kong dollar stemming from the dollar's strength. The dollar's strength, which has been sustained despite a huge U.S. trade deficit and some analysts' predictions, has posed a dilemma for America's major trading partners.

Other nations have tried to disengage their interest rates from those in the United States, hoping to successfully resist the recent decision by U.S. banks to raise the prime lending rate they charge their best customers to 13 per cent.

They have had to decide whether to raise interest rates to protect their currency and possibly harm economic recovery, or attempt to sit tight in the face of fears that U.S. rates might go even higher.

France earlier this week cut its money market intervention rate by ¼ per cent to 11-¼ per cent.

Friday's rise in British bank base rates, led by Midland and Barclays and followed later by the other two major banks — National Westminster and Lloyds — was in response to an upward movement in money market interest rates, which rose sharply Thursday due to the pound's weakness.

The Bank of England endorsed Friday's bank rate rise by increasing the rate at which it assists the money markets from 9-¼ per cent to 10 per cent.

Worries about the impact of the long-running miners' strike on the British economy have added to the pressures on the pound, which has sunk ever lower against the dollar for two weeks.

Thursday, it fell against other major currencies as well. The index of its value against the currencies of Britain's major trading partners fell sharply and Friday opened at 77.4, the lowest level since the index was rebased in 1981.

Building societies may raise rates

Apart from the impact of the base rate rise on industrial costs, it is also likely to hit home mortgage rates, a sensitive political issue in Britain.

The building societies meet next

Friday to decide whether to raise mortgage rates, and a spokeswoman said: "Building societies will almost certainly have to increase rates."

In Tokyo, the dollar rose to a nine-month high of 241.35 yen before close at 241.00.

S. Africa may consider emergency action

In Johannesburg, South Africa, which relies on gold for about half its export income, watched with trepidation Friday as the international bullion price plunged.

The decline is likely to force the government into emergency action on the local economy, possibly by further boosting interest rates, already at record highs, to reduce demand in line with the cut in foreign income, economists said.

A drop of \$100 an ounce in the bullion price cuts \$2 billion off South Africa's annual foreign income. Gold has dropped from a high of \$511 last year.

An increase in General Sales Tax (GST), which was boosted to 10 per cent from seven only last Sunday, was also considered a possibility if gold slipped further and remained at a low level for some time. GST is the only tax that can be raised unilaterally outside the budget.

In panicky trading on the nation's financial markets, the rand Friday closed at around 69.25 U.S. cents, equalling its record low set Thursday.

Prices of gold mining companies' shares dropped sharply on the Johannesburg stock exchange Friday because of the fall in the bullion price, dragging the other sectors of the market lower.

The mines are, however, cushioned by the fall in the rand against the dollar in terms of rand income.

Some economists said an increase in bank prime lending rate, currently 21 per cent, was a possibility in the next few weeks.

More immediate action could be an increase in the rate the Reserve (Central) Bank charges on loans to the money market which it boosted by a quarter point earlier this week.

"If your income falls, then you have to take some action to cut domestic demand," one economist said. "I don't think the government will be panicked into anything but it must be thinking about tax and interest rates."

South Africa's economy was already slowing before the recent fall in the gold price, partly because of a steady deterioration in the bullion price and the effects of the worst drought in living memory which has devastated agricultural output.

Economic growth slowed to four per cent at an annual rate in the first quarter of this year and most economists predict an even smaller increase in the second quarter.

Fed faces dilemma

Meanwhile, U.S. central bankers will face a tricky decision when they meet soon to set the course of monetary policy which could have an impact on the presidential election campaign.

Confronted with an unexpectedly strong U.S. recovery, several Federal Reserve (Fed) officials have suggested they may need to clamp down on credit to prevent the economy from overheating and sparking a fresh round of inflation.

But other Fed officials worry about the damage higher interest rates might do to the world financial structure and the U.S. banking system at a time when debtor countries are already having trouble making payments.

Past Fed moves to squeeze credit have sent interest rates sharply higher as private loan demand, fuelled by expansion, has clashed with the government's huge borrowing needs.

Recent public statements by key Fed policymakers, who will meet in Washington on July 16-17, and interviews with other central bank sources indicate that their internal debate over credit and interest rate policy has by no means ended.

Whatever they decide could affect the campaign run-up to the November election. Except for interest rates, the economic news has so far been favourable for President Reagan.

After repeated attacks on the Fed earlier this year, the administration has lately toned down its rhetoric and appears to have stopped blaming high interest rates on the central bank.

Several central bank sources suggested that rises in interest rates, which have increased two per cent in recent months, may be enough to slow economic growth.

Others were worried about fragile financial markets after the near collapse in May of Continental Illinois, the eighth largest U.S. bank.

In its role as lender of last resort, the Fed helped keep the bank afloat by joining in a \$7.5 billion rescue, in effect loosening credit at the time when some analysts said it might need tightening because of the surging economy.

Some sources noted that while the economy grew at an estimated 5.7 per cent annual rate in the second quarter, manufacturing capacity and labour market bottlenecks were up but not wage demands.

There was little evidence of fresh inflation, which was running at 4.2 per cent in May, said one, adding: "It's really very hard to make the case that inflation has returned."

Other officials, however, have hinted publicly that U.S. monetary policy might have to be tightened.

U.S. unemployment rate falls to 7.1%

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan received a boost for his economic policies Friday when the Labour Department reported that the U.S. unemployment rate was down to 7.1 per cent in June from 7.5 per cent in May, the lowest for more than four years. It also said that employment grew by 460,000 in June to 105.75 million, up from 100.74 million last year. The U.S. labour market has improved steadily since 1982 and the jobless rate has fallen from a post-World War II high of 10.7 per cent reached in November 1982. The figures showed that including the June decrease, the unemployment rate has fallen a full percentage point in the first half of this year, reflecting robust economic activity. The report said the number of people out of work declined to 8.13 million from 8.51 million in May and 11.16 million in June, 1983.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning finds an element of charm and warmth present about you and you would be wise to utilize this advantageously by helping those in distress. Maintain poise.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Morning can be very happy with the one you love by being very affectionate, but don't be too demanding.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some special thought for an outside partner who looks to you for assistance is wise. Don't waste time foolishly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can get some service rendered where it is important before you get into the difficult tasks awaiting your attention.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Decide on the amusements you like most, and make the necessary appointments early, but let them be within your means.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Keep your mind focused on whatever is pleasant in the morning; although later you may feel cynical, don't let on to others.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't be sarcastic, but show your good friends that you are kind and even-tempered, since they are testing you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make decisions on pleasant matters early and forget the practical for awhile. Concentrate on how to make money.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You are feeling fine and can accomplish a good deal in the morning, but later don't be forceful with others or you get into trouble.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Early contact a trusted advisor, and don't permit others to change your mind. Don't run away from an annoying situation.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can gain a favor from some good pal, but don't make this a habit later on. Plan to have a greater income.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more concerned with your reputation and do nothing that could ruin it in some way. A fine day for prayer and introspection.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Early morning inspiration should be jotted down so that you do not forget it, since later you may not be thinking so clearly.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one who early in life will have a number of advantages but should not be spoiled, otherwise later in life could prove very demanding and thoughtless of others, and then the life could prove to be very disappointing.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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THE Daily Crossword by Samuel K. Flegner

ACROSS	24 Station	45 Part of a	13 Against
1 Metal's	25 Of the eye	46 "— on	19 In —
2 undulating	27 Celtic	47 "— on	21 Oct. abbr.
3 Michelangelo sculpture	28 Neptune	48 "Boxer's	24 Hand over
4 —ture	29 goddess	49 Resilient	25 Rubbish
10 "When I	32 Vendetta	52 Dakar is	26 Polar
—lad"	33 Poise: abbr.	53 Its capital	27 — Palmas
14 Foot part	34 Baggage	55 Pen pal's	28 Movie
15 Loosen	35 Partner of	56 after-	29 director's
16 Pearl Buck	36 wide	57 Thought	30 secretary
17 Rage	38 Guest	58 Former Eur.	31 Dark gray
18 Official	39 Deplore	59 leader	32 Vertical
copy	40 Stadla	60 Hodgkedge	33 Again, in
20 Mideast	41 Lorry	61 Macabre	34 White House
territory	42 River bank	62 Neat	35 nickname
22 "War and	43 Crocus	63 Rebuff	36 Gentlemen's
Peace"	44 mixture	64 Get up	37 gentlemen
23 Liqueur	45 Control	65 Too	38 Marble
glass	46 exclusively		39 Continuous
	(with "up")		40 Historic
			41 stone
			42 Furtive
			43 Relatively
			44 Bad habits
			45 Ductless
			46 Gland
			47 Narrative
			48 poem
			49 Lounge
			50 Gob's site
			51 Gyrate
			52 Monkshead
			53 Trademark
			54 symbol
			55 Pension
			56 plan
			57 initials

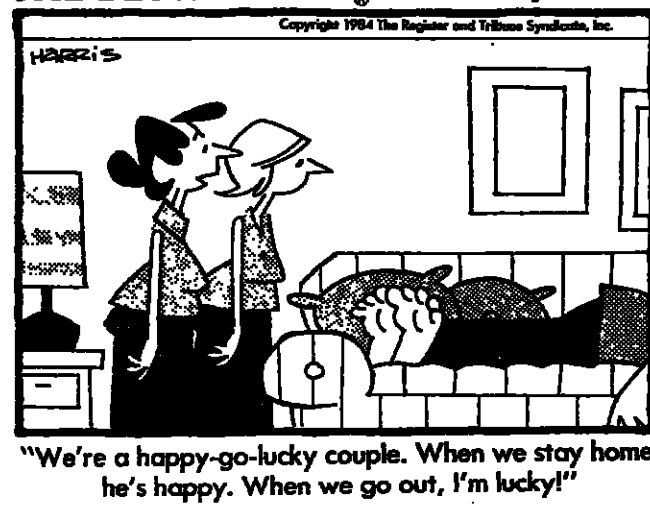
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN

1 Prevalent
2 E pluribus
3 Old and New
4 Testament
5 Ductless
6 Gland
7 Narrative
8 poem
9 About
10 Gob's site
11 Gyrate
12 Monkshead
13 Trademark
14 symbol
15 Pension
16 plan
17 initials

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TUJLB

GYNAM

LIVOAJ

GRINTY

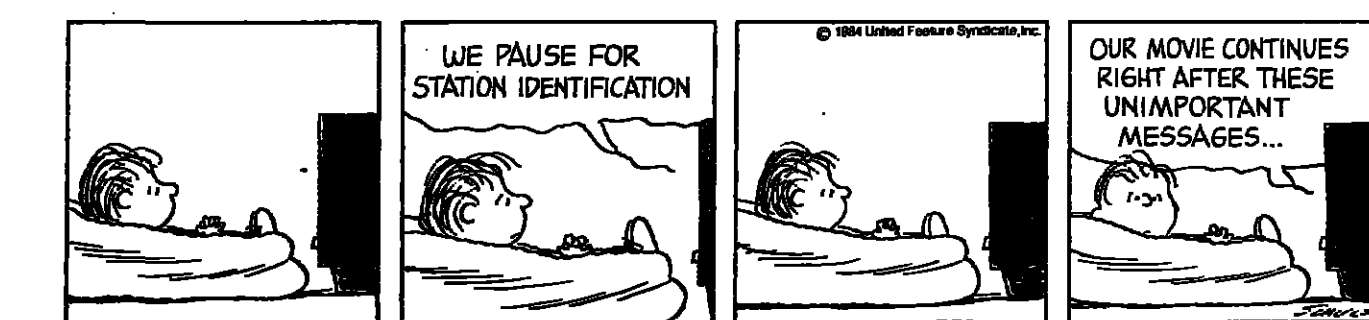
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GIVEN TWILL BAMBOO INFIRM
Answer: What the solitary pawnbroker undoubtedly was — A "LOANER"

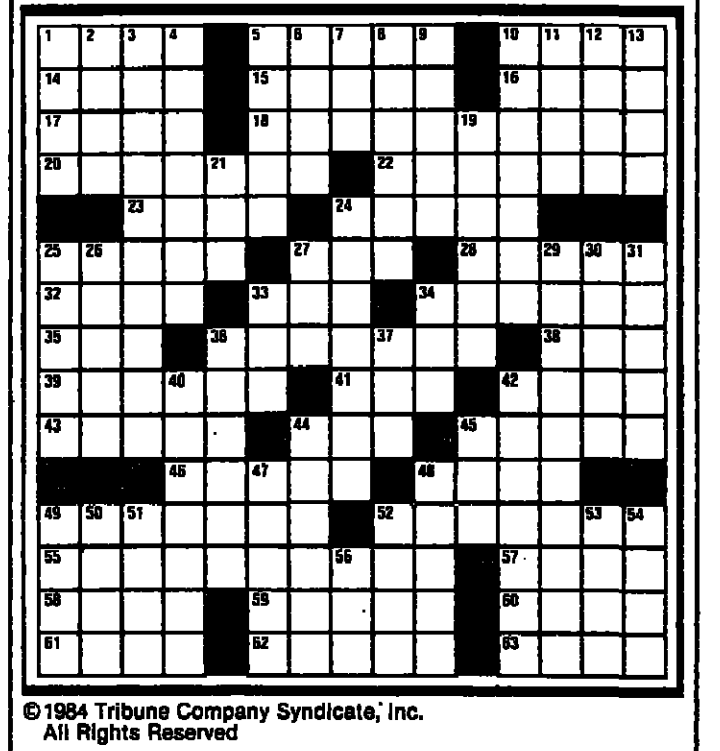
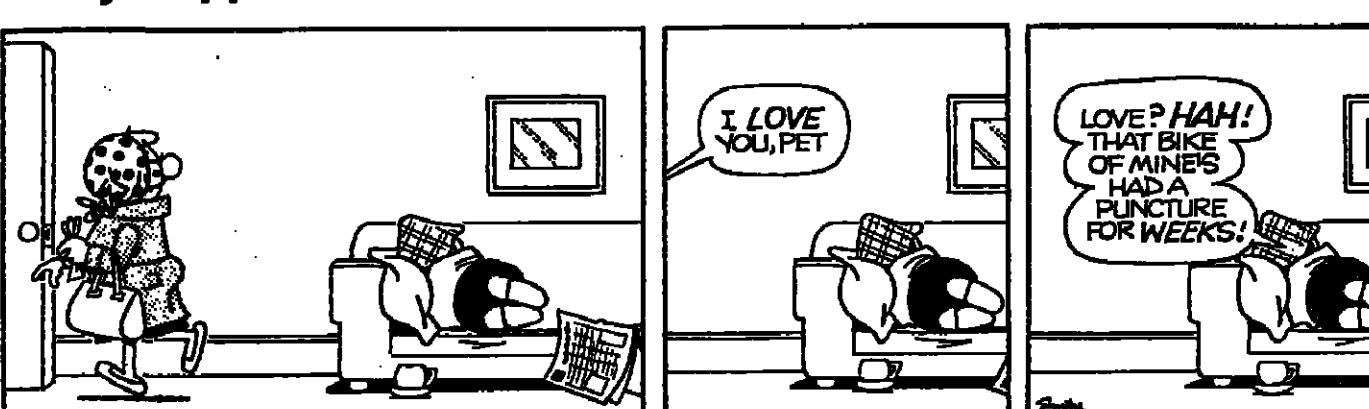
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



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Indian airport police arrested after Kashmir plane hijack

SRINAGAR, India (R) — All airport police at India's Jammu and Kashmir state capital of Srinagar have been arrested in the wake of the hijacking of an Indian airliner to Pakistan, officials said Saturday.

They told Reuters that all airport guards had been detained for questioning after eight armed Sikhs on the Indian Airlines aircraft on Thursday opened fire and forced the plane to fly to the Pakistani border city of Lahore.

After prolonged negotiations Friday at Lahore, the hijackers, armed with at least one pistol, knives and a hatchet, surrendered unconditionally and freed all 264 hostages.

But the officials would not comment on a Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency report Saturday that four of the hijackers were residents of Jammu and Kashmir and had been trained in hijack tactics across the border in Pakistan.

Quoting official sources, PTI said the hijackers had been trained at Sikh extremist camps set up in Pakistan and were members of the outlawed All India Sikh

Students Federation.

Seven people were injured during the 21-hour incident, but the hijackers failed to carry out their threat to blow up the aircraft unless their demands for \$25 million and the release of Sikh extremists jailed in India were met.

PTI said special security powers were Saturday extended for a further three months in Punjab, where Indian troops are conducting mopping up operations against the remnants of a Sikh separatist campaign for an independent state.

"Disturbed area" status was clamped on Punjab in April to give security forces special powers of search and arrest.

PTI said one extremist was shot

dead by security forces Friday at a village near Amritsar, the Punjab city where soldiers stormed the Sikhs' Golden Temple on June 6.

Officials said an indefinite curfew imposed on Srinagar was lifted Saturday and paramilitary units were withdrawn from the popular tourist resort.

Tight security has been imposed in the state earlier to head off possible unrest in the mainly Muslim state following the sacking six days ago of Chief Minister Farouq Abdullah.

Mr. Abdullah has denied charges by his opponents in Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party that he had encouraged Sikh separatists while in power.



CORNERED: Several youths lie in gutter having fallen while doing the traditional 'run-in-front-of-the-bulls' as the first bulls of the season round a corner on their way to the bullring Saturday, the opening day of the seven-day San Fermín Festival in Pamplona, Spain (AP wirephoto)

Moscow ready to begin space talks in Vienna

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has said it is still ready to begin talks with the United States in Vienna in September on banning space weapons, but only if its conditions are met.

After Western leaders had voiced doubts about Moscow's commitment to its own proposal for the talks, the Kremlin went on the offensive Friday, confirming its offer was still open and calling for a new U.S. response.

But in an official statement it insisted that the agenda at the negotiations must be strictly limited to space weapons and could not include discussions about nuclear arms, as proposed by Washington.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeiko also warned that the Soviet Union would not attend at all unless Washington agreed to a moratorium on all space weapons tests.

The United States welcomed Moscow's renewal of the offer of talks and spokesmen said Washington would try to work out details of the agenda through diplomatic channels.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes and State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said Washington was imposing no preconditions. "We will be there in Vienna in September ready to talk," Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Lomeiko said the Kremlin regarded the official U.S. response to its original proposal as unacceptable because it suggested the meeting could look at ways of reviving stalled nuclear arms talks.

He said verbal assurances that Washington would set no preconditions were not sufficient and called on the U.S. to give a new written response pledging to observe Moscow's demands.

The Soviet Union initially proposed the talks on June 29. When it fiercely rejected the U.S. response suggesting widening the agenda, it came under fire in the West for apparently backing off from its proposal.

Western diplomats in Moscow said the Soviet leadership now appeared to be trying to regain the initiative and put the U.S. on the defensive.

"They said the U.S. might not be ready to accept all the Soviet terms unconditionally as this might be seen as a propaganda victory for the Kremlin."

They said the U.S. might not be ready to accept all the Soviet terms unconditionally as this might be seen as a propaganda victory for the Kremlin.

Western arms control experts also said they had doubts whether Washington would agree to a moratorium on space weapons tests.

The U.S. has scheduled tests on a new anti-satellite missile for October and November the Western experts said this timetable appeared to have influenced the Soviet choice of a negotiating date.

President Reagan has insisted the U.S. has a right to develop such a system because Moscow already has one.

U.S. Navy to seek new missile producer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Amid a review of production flaws at the Hughes Aircraft Co., the U.S. Navy announced Friday it will pick in 1986 a second company to produce the advanced Phoenix air combat missile.

The announcement said the plan "to seek competition was adopted prior to the recent identification of quality control problems at the Hughes plant in Tucson, Arizona."

The navy said the basic action to seek a second source to produce stemmed from a May 15 decision aimed at lowering costs and improving performance through competition.

However, announcement of that came only hours after the service acknowledged it had halted acceptance of the advanced Phoenix missile "pending further navy

review of Hughes aircraft quality control and procedures."

The earlier statement said a technical review had been started following inspection of a Phoenix C missile "which indicated marginal workmanship and possible questionable quality control procedures which might need strengthening."

Asked whether the navy move for a second source means there will be a gap in production or that Hughes will be dropped out of the picture, a navy spokesman said: "We would anticipate in the interim that Hughes would take corrective action to eliminate the deficiencies we have identified."

At stake is a navy plan to buy 3,467 Phoenix missiles for a total of slightly over \$4 billion, or about \$1.2 million apiece.

Chad talks to begin soon

PARIS (R) — A reconciliation conference between the warring factions in Chad will begin in the Congolese capital Brazzaville within the next two weeks, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde said Friday.

Col. Goshu, whose country is current president of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said he was confident of a positive outcome to the talks.

"I am confident by nature, I hope something will come out of

this meeting... We trust in the success of the conference. There are several favourable conditions," he said.

The minister was speaking to reporters after talks in Paris with French Foreign Minister Claude Chirac, whose country has some 3,000 troops in Chad supporting President Hissene Habre against Libyan-backed rebels.

He said the conference would begin in mid-July, and in any case before July 20.

Olympic authorities pay \$4.38m to end security dispute

LOS ANGELES (R) — Los Angeles Olympic Authorities handed over a cheque for \$4.38 million Friday night to try to settle a row over the cost of police security at the Athletes' Villages.

A games spokesman said the money was paid only a day before police were to begin guard duties and eight days before the first athletes arrive for the games starting on July 28.

Los Angeles Administrative Officer Keith Comrie had said no police would be sent to the villages, the dormitory areas of the University of Southern California and the University of Los Angeles in California, until a payment was made.

A police spokesman said after the cheque was received that police will delay posting guards for at least three days.

The dispute is over a claim by Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates for \$9.5 million to guard the areas. The Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee has said it will not pay more than \$4.5 million.

The Committee's General Manager, Harry Usher, said after a three-hour meeting Friday with the city council that the police were asking, in some instances, for double and triple pay for officers.

He said the council, which is negotiating for the police, wanted more pay for the policemen and more policemen on duty than the committee thought necessary.

The council and a committee delegation is expected to hold private talks on Monday in a new effort to reach agreement on village guard costs.

Military mishaps raise fears of accidental war

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

LONDON — A series of superpower military mishaps at sea, on land, and in the air has fuelled concern that an accident or misperception could spark a crisis or even war.

There have been at least five naval incidents since October stemming from Soviet-U.S. cat-and-mouse games at sea and two spots involving off-course U.S. helicopters.

There was also a murky episode in April when a Soviet jetliner overflew a French naval base. France now says that the overflight was inadvertent.

Last September, Soviet fighters shot down a South Korean Airliner over its air space. Washington said Moscow had murdered 269 people. Moscow said the errant plane was spying.

A huge explosion at an ammunition dump near the Soviet naval base in Murmansk in May destroyed perhaps one-third of the northern fleet's surface-to-air-missiles. U.S. officials say. Defence analysts in London say the explosion was probably an accident but that it points up the danger of misunderstanding.

If such a blast occurred at a time

of even greater tension, the victim might falsely assume sabotage, they said.

Heightened tension might also cause an incident at sea to escalate into a full-blown crisis or might result in military manoeuvres being misinterpreted as a prelude to attack.

Scariest of all would be a false alarm of attack sparking accidental nuclear war. In 1979-80 a Pentagon early warning computer twice emitted attack alarms that were not confirmed as false for several minutes. Such a mistake might be catastrophic if the superpowers had placed their arsenals on a hair-trigger.

Professor Lawrence Freedman, head of war studies at King's College, London, says that in a highly strained situation "small things would have large consequences — anything from the president having a small operation and needing to be out of Washington to sudden unrest near Moscow."

Although the superpowers are parties to an "incidents at sea" treaty aimed at defusing tensions, Western diplomats say incidents on the high seas are likely to increase. The Soviet and U.S. Navies are rapidly expanding, conduct frequent exercises and shadow each other.

Soviets to stamp out Western influence

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet leadership Friday ordered the country's Communist youth organisation, the Komsomol, to step up efforts to stamp out Western influence among young people and exert more control over their free time.

A ruling issued by the Party Central Committee said Komsomol officials were not doing enough to eliminate "blind imitation of Western fashions," and should put more effort into ideological education.

It said it was time to "place a reliable barrier against the influence of bourgeois mass culture" and instead build up devotion to Communism and the Soviet state.

It also told Komsomol officials to control the way the young used their free time and to ensure they were involved in constructive activities which furthered their physical, aesthetic and political development.

The ruling, carried by TASS news agency, said that at present many young Soviet people showed "indifference to work, individualism, and a lack of discipline" and that poor leadership by the Komsomol was partly to blame.

The ruling bore the stamp of Soviet Leader Konstantin Chernenko, 72, who has frequently hit out at the influence of Western fashions, music and art and criticised young people for being lazy and disobedient.

After he delivered a headline speech on the subject last year, discotheques were closed down in many Soviet cities and rock groups told to tone down their acts.

Friday's ruling also singled out pop music as an area of special concern and said that here the influence of the West was particularly pervasive.

It called on the organisation to step up atheistic education among young people and ensure they followed "Socialist ceremonies", an apparent reference to the growing number of young people who now opt for church weddings.

The Komsomol numbers 42 million members aged between 14 and 26. Membership is virtually compulsory and young people are obliged to take part in organised Komsomol activities.

Western rock music and clothes are immensely popular among Soviet youngsters.

Mr. Chernenko and other members of the Kremlin leadership have charged that this devotion is deliberately engineered by the West to infiltrate bourgeois values and undermine Communism.

could be more and that Mr. Mondale might even choose someone without such a personal meeting.

"I'm far down the road" Mr. Mondale told reporters. "It's been very, very useful."

Ms. Collins said: "I think it would be great if there was a woman on the ticket. I think there are good women who could be of great help. There are also good men. I encouraged him to find someone that he could work with and who could lead us the way we need to be led," she said.

Mr. Mondale called the governor "a leader in educational reform in her own state."

Ms. Collins, who will chair the party's nominating convention in San Francisco starting on July 16, said she was confident Mr. Mon-

dale will fill out his ticket with someone "who if not a woman will represent the best interests of women."

Mr. Mondale refused to comment on criticism from rival Gary Hart, who said in an interview with the Denver Post newspaper that Mr. Mondale's vice presidential interviews constituted a "pandering" to special interest groups.

Mr. Mondale also said he would not be opposed to a trip to the Soviet Union by another nominal rival for the nomination, the black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson, who has said he might make such a trip despite White House objections in a bid to win freedom for Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov.

Mr. Chernenko and other members of the Kremlin leadership have charged that this devotion is deliberately engineered by the West to infiltrate bourgeois values and undermine Communism.

Western rock music and clothes are immensely popular among Soviet youngsters.

Mr. Chernenko and other members of the Kremlin leadership have charged that this devotion is deliberately engineered by the West to infiltrate bourgeois values and undermine Communism.

In hopes of avoiding accidental atomic war, Moscow and Washington have been negotiating to upgrade the emergency "Hot Line" connecting the two capitals for the last 20 years. The talks are making progress, according to U.S. officials.

The U.S. Senate last month unanimously endorsed the creation of linked "nuclear risk centres" in Washington and Moscow that might be manned 24 hours a day by military and diplomatic experts in an effort further to reduce misunderstandings.

Such centres might be able to prevent a nuclear attack by a third party from being misconstrued as a strike by the other superpower, and thus to avert blundering into full-scale war.

Mr. Reagan also has proposed regular contacts between high U.S. and Soviet military officers to reduce misinterpretations.

COLUMN

Prolific executioner dies in Pakistan

KARACHI (R) — Tara Masih, one of the world's most prolific official executioners, died in Pakistan's northern city of Lahore Friday of heart disease, jail officials said Saturday. Mr. Masih is reputed to have hanged more than 5,000 people in his 25-year career as official hangman, including ousted Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1979. Jail officials said they thought Mr. Masih was over 65. He once told Reuters that he found the job "interesting" and had trained some relatives to follow in his footsteps. In addition to a salary, he was paid 25 to 50 rupees (two to four dollars) a hanging, which he complained was not enough.

Broker gets 8 years for fraud

NEW YORK (R) — The former chairman of Drysdale Securities Corporation was sentenced Friday to eight years in prison for defrauding two major banks and his friends of \$300 million. Joseph Ossorio, 44, of Greenwich, Connecticut, was convicted of stealing most of the money from the banks — \$270 million from Chase Manhattan and \$20 million from Manufacturers Hanover. Andrew Levander, an assistant federal government prosecutor, said he defrauded the banks between 1980 and 1982, and the friends, who thought he was investing money for them, between 1976 and 1982. The fraud against the banks led to the collapse of a related company, Drysdale Government Securities, on May 17, 1982. It was one of the largest collapses in the U.S. securities brokerage business.

Man stays 23 days under shower

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (AP) — After standing in a shower bath for 23 days, Steve Gutierrez, 37, is claiming the world record for the length of time he stayed wet. Gutierrez, who sat in a shower from June 8 until June 30, said Friday that he believes his all-wet venture breaks a record of 336 hours set by an Australian in 1978. "When you have a challenge and reach your goal, you feel more confident about yourself," he said. He spent his three-week vacation under water to help raise money through donations to send a group of 5- to 12-year-old girls to Disney World, but said he did not know how much money he had raised. Gutierrez said he's not sure exactly how many hours he stayed wet because under rules set by the Guinness Book of World Records, he was allowed to take a five-minute break each hour. The event must be certified by Guinness before it becomes an official world record.

Adam Malik under medical supervision

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's former Foreign Minister Adam Malik, 67, is under medical supervision at a quiet retreat outside Jakarta because of a serious liver problem, a close aide said Saturday. The aide told Reuters by telephone that doctors had ordered complete rest and no visitors for Mr. Malik, who was in charge of the Foreign Ministry for 11 years until 1977. But he added that Mr. Malik had not been taken to hospital. Mr. Malik, who also served as vice-president from 1978 until 1983, has been ill for several months. He visited specialists in London earlier this year because of a liver complaint.

Michael Jackson opens U.S. tour

KANSAS CITY (R) — Michael Jackson and his brothers opened their much-heralded and much-hyped "Victory" U.S. tour here Friday night, the first stop on a 13-city run that could earn them \$80 million. Bouncing on stage in a silver-sequined jacket, his trademark gloved hand held high, Michael and brothers Jermaine, Marlon, Randy and Tito kicked into "Startin' Something" from his best-selling Thriller album. "How do you feel, Kansas City, how do you feel?" Michael shouted. The capacity crowd of 45,000, including many parents with young children, roared its approval. For the next two hours, the Jacksons sang 17 more songs, a blend of old motown hits such as "I'll Be There" and the Thriller songs that have propelled 25-year-old Michael Jackson to superstardom.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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JACOBY NATIONAL CHAMPION AT 81

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ A1063
♥ QJ65
♦ A
♠ K742

WEST
♦ QJ74
♥ A98
♦ 982
♠ A86

EAST
♥ Void
♦ 10742
♥ KQJ43
♦ QJ93

SOUTH
♦ K9852
♥ K3
♦ 10765
♠ 105

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♦ 2 ♦ 2 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Nine of ♣.

Just one week from his 81st birthday Oswald Jacoby, with some help from Edgar Kaplan, Norman Kay, Bill Root and Richard Pavlicek, won the Reisinger Board-a-Match team event at the Fall North American Championships in Miami. The latter four were the defenders in the event.

There has never been a more popular win. Jacoby, who's fighting cancer, becomes the oldest player ever to win a major U.S. championship, and he has earned a spot in the Trials to select the team for the 1985 world team championships. We hope that he wins that one, too.

Fine play by Ozzie won a full board for his team on this deal from the final. He stretched a little for his free bid of two spades, but caught his partner, Edgar Kaplan, with a good hand. Note that

Kaplan put no strain on his partner. He raised to four spades — had he bid only three, Jacoby surely would not have bid again.

Against four spades West led a low diamond. Declarer won in dummy and led a heart to the king and ace. West now decided to be brilliant and underled his ace of clubs. Declarer pounced with dummy's king and cashed the queen-jack of hearts, discarding his remaining club.

Declarer now crossruffed the next four tricks, two clubs in hand and two diamonds on the board. He then led dummy's remaining heart and, when East followed, declarer ruffed with the nine. West overrudded and perforce returned a trump. Dummy's ten held, and declarer scored the last two tricks by ruffing a heart with the trump king and a diamond with the ace, as West underdressed helplessly.

Jacoby made an overtrick. In the other room, declarer failed in four spades, even though a double by West should have helped him place the trumps.

150 من ايلول